50 Cents a Year | Published Monthly | 5 Cents a Copy

# THE WOMAN VOTER

ORGAN OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

Vol. III. NEW YORK OCTOBER 1912 No. 9

## The Men's League Number

*ARTICLES BY*

*George Foster Peabody*
*James Lees Laidlaw*
*Max Eastman*

*Elbert Hubbard*
*Bolton Hall*
*Algernon S. Crapsey*

# "Onyx" Hosiery

*Trade* *Mark*

## Silk

**Men's and Women's Pure Thread Silk Hosiery in black and all colors unequalled for**

**Character, Quality and Integrity**

**at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per pair.**

*Sold at the leading shops. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will direct you to the nearest one, or send postpaid, any number desired. Write to Dept. W. V.*

*Wholesale Distributors* **Lord & Taylor** *New York*

# METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

**WEIGLE & FUNKE**

## Cleaners and Dyers

**OFFICES**

114 WEST 39th STREET
140 EAST 49th STREET
771 THIRD AVENUE
674 MADISON AVENUE
1500 THIRD AVENUE
BRONX and 180th STS.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

**FIRST CLASS WORK**
**REASONABLE PRICES**
**PROMPT DELIVERY**

**OFFICES**

362 COLUMBUS AVE.
514 AMSTERDAM AVE.
2515 BROADWAY
2645 BROADWAY
45 EAST 125th STREET
591 WEST 181st STREET

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

## Works: WEST FARMS, NEW YORK CITY

**TELEPHONE, 84 TREMONT**

# MURRAY HILL WINDOW CLEANING CO.

**Begs to announce the opening of a new office at**

**No. 331 MADISON AVENUE**

**Telephone, Murray Hill 1962**

This is a Central location, accessible to the residential sections of the city, to which class of work it gives exclusive attention.

All employees are in uniform, are competent and reliable, and you are insured against accident under the new law, thus affording you complete protection from any possible claim or responsibility.

The Company does general window and house cleaning and furnishes a vacuum cleaner in the latter work, if desired.

It maintains a separate department under the supervision of an experienced forelady for furnishing clean, experienced women by the hour, day or week.

Mr. Henry Jansen, for many years engaged in this work, is now associated with this Company. His long experience in this business insures prompt attention to every detail, and the highest class of work.

The Company maintains a branch office in the business section of the city, from which it conducts a general office and window cleaning establishment under the style of Jansen Window and Office Cleaning Company, of No. 44 Sullivan Street, New York City.

Best references given.

Our Newport (R. I.) Office, 378 Thames Street.

We will be pleased to have our representative call.

**MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY**

MURRAY HILL WINDOW CLEANING CO.,
**331 Madison Ave., New York City.**

**Gentlemen:**

**Please have your representative call.**

**Name** .....

**Address** .....

The Thistle

BREAKFAST and LUNCHEON

Prompt and Efficient Service

180 MADISON AVE.
Just below 34th Street
NEW YORK

DINNER, 60c.
*from*
6 to 7.30 p. m.

HOME COOKING

MISS L. V. WHEELER
SUITE 4003-4 METROPOLITAN BUILDING
1 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK
Facsimile Letters in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian. Wide Carriage Work. Stenographic Work. Manuscript Copying. Specifications. Mimeographing.
TELEPHONE - - - - - GRAMERCY 3153

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

**If you want to help The Woman Suffrage Party patronize The Woman Voter Advertisers and tell them why you do it!**

VOTES FOR WOMEN
TOY BALLOONS
VOTES FOR MOTHER
TOY BALLOONS

Yellow rubber with black letters about 18 inches in circumference. Ten dollars a gross. Reed sticks Fifty cents a gross.

*SEND $1.04 IN STAMPS FOR TEN*

Mrs. P. M. CLARK, 415 College Ave., Rosedale, Kansas

**Do You Want To Know What Suffragists Are Doing?**

**READ THE WOMAN VOTER**

*The Survey* says: "THE WOMAN VOTER is the modern 'Federalist.' At the time when women are shaking off the conventions of ages to take their part in the modern world—the world in which they, not their ancestors, live—it takes the place of the broadsheets and brochures by means of which the men of the Commonwealth in England and of the Revolution in France brought the public opinion of their times up to higher levels of Justice and Democracy. In publishing it, The Woman Suffrage Party is pamphleteering in the Twentieth Century."

**Send fifty cents to THE WOMAN VOTER, 30 East 34th Street, New York City, and receive the magazine for one year. Sample copy, five cents.**

**GREAT CELEBRATIONS FOR CAMPAIGN VICTORIES.**
BEAUTY, COLOR, RADIANCE.

# PLEDGE TO MARCH

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARADE
NEW YORK CITY

**Saturday Evening, November 9th, 1912**
**Start, 58th St. and 5th Ave., 8 P. M.**

Name.....

District, Group or Occupation.....

Address.....

SEND TO CENTRAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARADE COMMITTEE, 30 EAST 34TH ST.
'PHONE MADISON SQUARE 6390
BUY BEAUTIFUL PARADE LANTERNS TO CARRY, 5 CENTS

**MISS ELIZABETH TOWNSEND**
HAND MADE WAISTS
ON SALE AND TO ORDER
2255 BROADWAY
Reference, N. Y. Woman's Exchange
Newport, R. I.
VOTES FOR WOMEN

**CORSETS**
**L. L. ST. JOHN**
418 FIFTH AVE.
...GATTLE BUILDING...
NEW YORK CITY

**Brach Select School of Dressmaking**
Two or three months course in either HOME or PROFESSIONAL Dressmaking, Cutting and Fitting under direction of one of New York's most exclusive dressmaking establishments with best talent. Apply
**M. THERESA BRACH, 13 EAST 43rd STREET**

**KATHARIN CASEY**
Smart Gowns to Order and Ready to Wear.
Evening, Afternoon and Street Dresses.
Appointments may be made by telephone.
TELEPHONE 1026 BRYANT
**304 Madison Ave., New York**

"GO WHERE WE ALL GO"
GEORGE, Late with Landes
A. SCHWARTZ, Late with Chopack & Haas Bros.
**GEORGE & CO.,**
**LADIES' TAILORS**
32 WEST 38th STREET
NEW YORK CITY
**Suits Made to Order, from $30 up**
Phone, Greeley 4174
Mail Orders Solicited

**MME. BLAIR** 132 WEST 91ST ST., NEW YORK
TELEPHONE . . . . . RIVERSIDE 4884
Good workmanship and perfect fit are important. But a fashionable gown must bear the distinctive earmarks of "style." My specialty is the remodeling of out of style garments Why not let me show you the great possibilities in one of these gowns you thought of casting aside? Prices reasonable.
I DO ALL KINDS OF HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING
**Evening Gowns, Coats, Wraps**
I shall be pleased to give you PERSONAL SERVICE by telephone, interview or letter. Out of town customers need only to send me their exact measurements for remodeling or new garments, and I'll guarantee a satisfactory fit.

WE PLEASE YOU
Ask our Satisfied Customers
**A. MEINER & H. BEEKMAN**
**..TAILORS..**
Excell in Fine Repair Work
See *us* about your Fall Suit
Reasonable Prices
**209 West 43rd Street**
Established 25 years
Telephone, 5809 Bryant

TELEPHONE, SCHUYLER 5273
**D. KOSSOFF**
**Importing Ladies' Tailor and Furrier**
**516 AMSTERDAM AVENUE**
BET. 84TH AND 85TH STREETS, NEW YORK
**Furs and Riding Habits Made Up**

Telephone, Riverside 3377
Mrs. F. Vanderhoof, Proprietress
**BLUE LIST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE**
AGENCY
Broadway, Bet. 86th and 87th Sts., New York City
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR CHAUFFEURS
Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Housekeepers, Governesses and Companions. Domestic Help also

Telephone, Bryant 5968
Bristol Bldg., Suite 418
**MABEL HENRIETTA COLE**
CITY COUNTRY **REAL ESTATE** LOTS ACREAGE
Mortgages : : Insurance
**500 FIFTH AVENUE**
Corner 42nd Street
NEW YORK

Telephone, 4478 Bryant
Call and Delivery Free
**Domestic Hand Laundry**
High Grade Work Only. No Acids Used
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
**256 West 43d St.** BET. BROADWAY AND 8TH AVENUE **New York City**

**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR** Permanently destroyed by multiple needle electrolysis. Sanitary methodsonly, used. Endorsed by the Medical Profession. .·. .·. Consultation Free
**REBECCA MILLER** 15 EAST 35TH ST. NEW YORK
OPP. ALTMANS MADISON SQ. 6373

MISS BEATRICE ANDERSON, A. B.
Supplies Qualified Secretaries, Stenographers, Housekeepers, Companions, Governesses, Nurses, etc. :: :: ::
AGENCY
17 WEST 37th STREET, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE, 48 GREELEY

**Lessons by Correspondence**
**ON POISE, HEALTH AND VOICE**
which teach one how to perfect the figure, correct physical defects and have a body properly proportioned by one of New York's best known teachers.
SEND 10 CENTS FOR BOOKLET AND INFORMATION TO
**JENNIE CONELL, Carnegie Hall, NEW YORK CITY**

# The Woman Voter

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF AND PUBLISHED BY

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

A Union for political work of existing Equal Suffrage organizations in the City of New York

FLORENCE WOOLSTON, Editor

Assembly District Editor, AUGUSTA C. KELLOGG
Art Editor, IDA S. PROPER
Labor Editor, SARAH R. PARKS



ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MARIE JENNEY HOWE
FREDERIC C. HOWE
BANNISTER MERWIN
HOWARD B. WOOLSTON
INEZ HAYNES GILLMORE
EDNA KENTON
ARTHUR P. KELLOGG
ANN STORY ALLEN MERWIN
FOLA LA FOLLETTE
BENJAMIN W. HUEBSCH


OCTOBER 1912

## CONTENTS


Party Progress ..... 5
Women in Business—Elbert Hubbard ..... 11
Learning by Doing—George Foster Peabody .... 12
Some Reasons for Suffrage Agitation—Raymond V. Ingersoll .... 14
Snap Shots from an Automobile—Frederick Nathan 15
Early History of the Men's League—Max Eastman ..... 17
Evolution of Mind and Woman Suffrage—F. S. Dellanbaugh ..... 22
Organization and Suffrage—C. M. Culver ..... 24
March With Us—James Lees Laidlaw ..... 25
Woman, the Taxpayer—Bolton Hall ..... 27
Why I Believe in Woman Suffrage—Lyman Beecher Stowe ... 28
The Break-Up of the Family—Algernon S. Crapsey 29
Faith in Humanity and Woman Suffrage—C. Q. Payne ..... 30
Editorial Comment ..... 31
Assembly District News ..... 34



Published monthly at 30 East 34th Street, New York City

Subscription price yearly, 50 Cents — Single copy, 5 Cents

Telephone 6390 Madison — Advertising rates on application

Entered as Second Class Matter at New York, N. Y. Post Office


Copyright 1912 by Woman Suffrage Party. All Rights Reserved

## THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

HEADQUARTERS, 30 EAST 34TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone 6390 Madison Square

The Woman Suffrage Party is an organization which seeks to unite, and utilize through political channels, the entire equal suffrage force in the City of New York. Its aim is to secure the submission of a woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution and its adoption at the polls. To this end it is proposed:

1. To diffuse among voters and non-voters a wider knowledge and deeper understanding of the underlying justice and expedience of woman's demand for the ballot.

2. To enlist the active co-operation of men and women by means of a systematic, vigorous, educational campaign.

3. To conduct a non-partisan campaign with the object of securing the pledges of all candidates for the Legislature to vote in favor of the submission of the woman suffrage amendment; to hold Assembly District, County and City Conventions when deemed expedient; to nominate condidates for the Legislature and secure a place on the official ballot by petition, should the continued adverse attitude of the Legislature render such action necessary.

The women of New York will not be able to vote until a bill authorizing an amendment to the State Constitution has passed two successive Legislatures, and the amendment has been ratified by a majority vote at the polls.

To meet this difficult situation, the Woman Suffrage Party proposes to conduct a constructive, systematic, thorough campaign in the City of New York which will reach every man and woman in it. It will endeavor to enroll as members all men and women in each Assembly District who believe that women should vote in order that the rapidly growing sentiment in favor of equal suffrage may be united into a definite, positive force.

The Woman Suffrage Party is organized by Districts in imitation of the plan followed by political parties, that a practical demonstration may be given to our legislators and political parties that there is a decided public opinion in their constituencies which demands suffrage for women.

No obligation of money or work is laid upon enrolled members of the Woman Suffrage Party, but all such will be notified of meetings to be held in their Assembly Districts, and of the annual District Conventions at which Assembly District Officers will be elected and Borough and City Officers nominated.

While work is not a necessary qualification for membership in the Woman Suffrage Party, yet, all believers in the cause are urged to activity. A woman suffrage club will be formed in each Assembly District and its members will pay regular dues.

New York must be converted; its intelligence must be convinced of the reasonableness of our demand; its conscience must be touched by the needs of women; and it must be made to feel that the enfranchisement of women is only another battle in the world's long struggle for human freedom.

The essential need at this time is numbers. We invite every suffragist in the City of New York to devote his and her zeal, enthusiasm and energy in helping to build up the Woman Suffrage Party in order that our great cause may triumph.

OFFICERS.

*Honorary Chairman*, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.
*Chairman*, Mrs. W. W. Penfield, 730 E. 242nd St.
*Vice-Ch'm.*, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, 68 Buckingham Rd., Brooklyn.
*Secretary*, Mrs. Thomas Wells, 46 West 9th St.
*Treasurer*, Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, 317 W. 74th St.
*Asst. Treasurer*, Miss Mary G. Hay, 30 East 34th St.

### MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

*Chairman*, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, 6 E. 66th St.

### BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

*Chairman*, Mrs. Robert H. Elder, 80 Willow St.

### BRONX BOROUGH.

*Chairman*, Mrs. A. C. Fisk, 255 East 174th Street

### QUEENS BOROUGH.

*Chairman*, Mrs. James H. Ecob, 100 Sanford Ave., Flushing, L. I.

### RICHMOND BOROUGH.

*Chairman*, Miss Edith M. Whitmore, The Baltimore, Tompkinsville, S. I.

# The Woman Voter

ORGAN OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK

HEADQUARTERS, 30 EAST 34TH STREET TELEPHONES, 6390-6391 MADISON SQ.

OCTOBER 1912


# PARTY PROGRESS

## POLITICAL WORK.

In pursuance with our established political routine, we are very much occupied in the rank and file of the Party, in the Central Committees and in the Assembly Districts.

Our procedure this year has been:

1. Visiting the designation meetings, asking for the designation of candidates favorable to the submission of the woman suffrage amendment. As this is a new procedure under our new election law, and as the meetings came in August when so many of our workers were away, we did not cover these meetings as we have in the past always covered the old nominating conventions. Only a few designation meetings were visited. Next year we must do better. However, the task may interfere with our August vacations.

2. Next circularize the voters as they go to the polls on primary day, September 17th. The polls are open from three to nine P. M., so this work can only be done on the streets, cursorily, not with our uniform team work.

3. Then we interview and if possible, pledge all candidates for State, Senate and Assembly, to the submission of the woman suffrage amendment to the voters. This will be absolutely uniform team work. The Woman Suffrage Party Leader accompanied by the Chairman of the District Political Committee, or by a Captain versed in the art of interviewing candidates, will in every district call upon the legislative candidates. She will direct many letters to be written to him, that he may realize the live suffrage sentiment in his district. As a result of this difficult, tedious work requiring such tact and patience, only one thing should satisfy our workers in the Woman Suffrage Party:—A majority of candidates pledged to the submission of the woman suffrage amendment! This we had in Greater New York last year, and the bill passed in the Assembly, and nearly passed the Senate. It would have been passed entirely but for the perfidy on the part of a few members of the Senate.

4. The last of September the task is to tabulate our interview returns; classify the candidates, study the election returns for the last few years in the districts, study the "Citizens' Unions" classification, work out on the basis of all possible information what district or districts best lend themselves to campaign against our enemies,—if any candidate in this wonderful reform year in politics is still found obdurate on the subject of his plain duty as to *THE SUBMISSION OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT TO THE PEOPLE.* For this item in our political work, we will naturally be satisfied with nothing short of *DEFEAT* for our *ENEMY!*

Things may so shape themselves so that no campaign will be waged. We can but await the outcome of the next few weeks' strenuous work.

5. After election it will be the duty of the Assembly District Leaders and workers to become acquainted with their new Senator and Assemblyman, and let him realize before he goes to Albany, that there is one subject above and before all others being agitated, worked for and insisted upon in his district, this is,—*VOTES FOR WOMEN.* With that our political routine becomes our legislative routine. This will be outlined in our next "Voter."

The whole political procedure should carefully be followed step by step. The political situation in the State, the County, the Assembly District, should be mastered as far as possible by the Woman Suffrage Party workers. We are organized to win. We are persistent. We are learning politics and citizenship. We mean to have the ballot.

COPYRIGHT 1912 BY WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

## POLITICAL PARTIZANSHIP.

Resolution passed at the meeting of the City Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party on August 26th.

"It is the sense of this meeting that it is against the principles and procedure of the Woman Suffrage Party for any member or officer to talk at a suffrage meeting in support of any political party or candidate."

---

## THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Woman Suffrage Party intends to cover the State conventions as usual. Mrs. Aldrich was appointed to represent the Party at the Democratic Convention and Mrs. Suffren at the Republican, to secure if possible planks for woman suffrage in the State Party Platforms. It may not be possible to interview all the convention delegates but as many as possible will be reached. Mrs. Suffren has written the following stirring appeals with which the Republican Convention at Saratoga, September 25th, will be circularized,—also the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, October 1st, and the Empire State Democracy, October 3rd.

*To the Delegates to the Republican State Convention, Saratoga, New York, Sept.* 25, 1912.

GENTLEMEN:

The Republican party has learned the meaning of *Insurgency*. You are summoned to attend the most momentous convention in the history of the State organization. To-day is a new day, and new problems confront you. One hundred thousand New York women are demanding the elective franchise; *what are you going to do about it?* We ask you to vote a *Woman Suffrage plank into your State platform.*

Will the party that freed the negro *ignore* the political slavery of women?

Will it continue to allow *American women* to be herded into line at the Tax Office, and then driven away from the polls?

Does the expressed desire of one hundred thousand citizens *mean anything* to your leaders?

Our ancient industries have been taken out of the home, and women by millions are following the work, going into the shop and the factory. Will the Republican party stand for an unenfranchised and helpless *laboring class?*

Is a Republican victory at the polls in November to mean the *deliberate non-recognition* of woman's just claim to the ballot?

Will the Republican party continue to deny women any voice in making the laws under which they must live, while boasting of *Republican institutions?*

Are the *men of New York* to be free, while the *New York women* are held in political subjection, under a Republican administration?

Are these the conditions for which the Republican party of the *Empire State* will stand during the next two years?

*Your platform will tell us; and we're waiting.*

---

*To the Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, Syracuse, New York, October 1st,* 1912.

GENTLEMEN:

What is this Convention going to do for the *women* of New York State? One hundred thousand women of New York want an answer to this question. One hundred thousand women ask you to vote a *Woman Suffrage plank into your State platform.*

Does the Democratic party stand for the *rights of the individual,* as once it did?

Does the expressed desire of one hundred thousand citizens *mean anything at all* to the Democratic party?

What is this *Democracy* that you seek to establish, which sees nothing wrong in levying Taxes upon *American women* and then driving them away from the polls?

Our ancient industries have been taken out of the home. Is the Democratic party willing to allow women to go out into the labor market to earn their bread, *defenceless and helpless without the ballot?*

Is the *Democratic* party to keep on denying women a voice in making the laws under which they must live and at the same time continue to prate to the world about *Democracy?*

Does success at the polls in November mean a Legislature that will deny the *men* of New York State their *right* to vote upon the freedom of their women?

Does Democratic rule in New York State mean *freedom for men and Political subjection for women?*

Are these the conditions for which the party of Thomas Jefferson will stand during the next two years? To-day is a *new day;* and *we want to know what Democratic rule means.*

*Your platform will tell us; and we're waiting.*

---

## POLITICAL SPEAKING CLUB.

There was so much enthusiasm last season in the Suffrage Speaking Class, led by Miss Mary Phelps, that the members have decided to form a permanent organization under the name of The Woman's Political Speaking Club. Those wishing to join may obtain further information at Headquarters, 30 East 34th Street. In order to meet expenses for this Club Miss Phelps will give an interpretation of "The Story of an African Farm," on October 17th, at three o'clock, Hotel Astor. Tickets may be obtained at Headquarters.

## CALL TO THE CONVENTIONS.

SIDE by side with our political routine runs our Woman Suffrage Party routine. Our cycle of meetings carrying out our own organization plans and perfecting our basis of activity, supply recruiting centers of activity and inspiration. Solidarity, concerted action and better crystalized programmes of procedure grow out of these district, borough and city conventions. All through September there have been many captains' meetings in different districts. September 15th to 20th are dates during which borough executive meetings have been held planning future action.

Now we call all you Leaders, Captains and assembly district workers to THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS, 63 of them, to be held October 7th. Make these meetings strong, and arousing. Elect your assembly district officers wisely and harmoniously. Nominate your Borough and City officers, realizing that you are entrusting to them vitally important work for this great organization. Transact the routine of your other business with clearness and decision. Let your convention programmes be such as to fire the hearts of the district members with consecration for the coming year's work.

We call upon you Leaders, Chairmen and Officers of the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond to assemble October 14th in your respective *Borough Conventions*. For the time forget the absorbing demands of district work in your co-operative interest in the problems of your whole Borough. Come and feel that you and your officers of the borough and your fellow leaders have a great piece of team work to do.

On October 21st we call you to the *City Election*. Begin by being good citizens in this Commonwealth of High Purpose, the Woman Suffrage Party, and come to cast your vote for City officers and Board of Directors.

Last of all, in this month of our routine organization, we call you October 28th to the *City Convention*. There we will adopt our Platform, transact important general business and present a stimulating program. To all these meetings the public is admitted. They form a great series for propaganda and education and at the same time they knit together and perfect our organization. At this last great Convention we gather all our forces into one great aggregation; we consider our strength and our weakness and measure our power for the coming year.

Attend all these meetings, coming as they do only once a week for four weeks. Each one is a link in that golden chain of activities which forms the splendid solidarity of the Party form of work.

Many have complained both in our own organization and in others, that this is a hard month to have these meetings. I think our women have not felt them a great burden in the past. That is the characteristic of Party work, En masse, our activities sound colossal,—overwhelming; but district by district, with the subdivision of work which is the strength there, no one person feels the burden unduely. However, as more and more in our own State and in other states, October will be campaign month, to leave our people free for campaign work, the new constitution provides that our conventions and elections shall take place in January. So this is the last October routine in our party history. Our January City Convention coming opportunely as it does, at the opening of the legislative session, will be our great convention hereafter.

---

## THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY AND THE PROGRESSIVES.

ORGANIZED in 1872, the Prohibition Party has nine times advocated woman suffrage in its national platform. The Socialist Party came into existence in 1901, and declared for woman suffrage at the start; the true Socialist makes it a part of his active propaganda. Now there has arisen a wonderful new national party; sprung into being in a night, instinct with life, and including political freedom for women among the reforms that it hopes to establish. Fixed and logical as is our policy to endorse no party until we have the vote, we suffragists cannot help feeling a great warmth of heart, and a deep interest in the progress toward supremacy of these parties who carry with them justice to women.

Early in July, the W. S. P. received a request to prepare a suffrage plank for the platform of the National Progressive Party. As in duty bound, this privilege was turned over to Dr. Anna Shaw, President of the N. A. W. S. Association, who sent the plank asked for. Receiving assurances that the platform of the new party would actually stand for suffrage, the Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Suffren, wrote to the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff asking for five seats for five "interested spectators" at the first local "Bull Moose" county convention, that of Kings County. Reply came by messenger, by letter and telephone, and 25 seats were given, which were filled when the occasion arrived by suffrage women of Brooklyn. Every courtesy was paid to these representatives; three short speeches were made by local suffrage workers, and one by the Vice-Chairman; the applause was at times tumultuous, and a resolution for woman suffrage was passed unanimously. At the convention of New York County, held a few days later, every reference to suffrage was greeted with applause, and the little speech made

by the Party Vice-Chairman was very kindly received. A reference to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and his "Keynote speech" at Rochester was greeted with hisses. State Chairman Hotchkiss asked the Vice-Chairman to serve as a Chicago delegate, doubtless out of regard for the W. S. P.; but for the same reason the offer was refused; to send our officers as delegates would amount to a practical endorsement of the new party. Twenty-five seats were given to us at this convention also.

The Bronx convention was held in connection with New York County. Neither Queens nor Richmond held a Progressive convention.

The platform of the National Progressive party is built of many planks, and advocates many reforms other than suffrage for which our women have been working. The time is quite ripe for a new alignment of the political forces. We rejoice that it has come. Some of our women will go into active work under the Red Bandanna, and there is no objection to their so doing; but, the Woman Suffrage Party as an organization must remain neutral.

## THE PARTY PRESERVED.

THE Woman Suffrage Party was the recipient of a unique and practical donation from one of its loyal members, Mrs. Libby Macdonald, in August. From Center Moriches, Long Island, the following letter came to THE WOMAN VOTER:

Dear Friend:

I am sending by express, 14 jars of fruit and jelly just put up by myself, and an old fashioned braided rug. These are to be sold for the benefit of THE WOMAN VOTER, or to help in the expenses of the November parade.

I made the rug on the veranda, "swept by ocean breezes," and blushingly confess it is composed of old silk stockings, dresses and petticoats, but what's the odds. Didn't Mol Pitcher or some such famous individual wave her red petticoat for *Freedom?*

I have dubbed one jar "Ida Tarbell Tomato Pickles." I do hope you will be able to make good use of *The Woman Voter Raspberries, The Woman Voter Blackberries, The Woman Voter Huckleberries, The Woman Voter Rhubarb,* and *The Woman Voter Wild Cherry.*

Unpack the basket at once as there will also be a little garden truck. I sent the New York State Suffrage Association a duplicate of the above and they and Miss Mills wrote that they were delighted.

*The Woman Voter* had hardly acknowledged the first gift when a second donation arrived. We were so successful in selling the preserves that only a few jars remain.

Mrs. Macdonald was assisted by her friend, Mrs. Mary F. Watkins, who generously gave the fruit from her garden.

## THE 25th AND OHIO.

On behalf of the 25th Assembly District, Miss Mary Towle sent a check of $250.00 to Ohio, early in August. This was the amount raised since July 1st, by selling the yellow campaign stamps. The most active members of the committee were Miss Towle, chairman; Mrs. James D. Livingston, treasurer; Mrs. Morris Underhill, secretary.

## THE WEEK IN VAUDEVILLE.

Probably the most striking suffrage event of the month was our week at Hammerstein's Theatre. This idea of bringing suffrage propaganda before the people was originated and the plans developed by Mrs. James Duane Livingston, of the 25th Assembly District. This is by no means Mrs. Livingston's first work for suffrage. Last winter she was active with the Dramatic Committee of the 25th, appearing with the twenty-five players and assisting valiantly in the work of preparing and presenting suffrage plays. In the early part of the summer she was instrumental in raising money for Ohio by means of the campaign stamps. Hardly was this effort under way when she began negotiations with Mr. Hammerstein which resulted in the suffrage number for an entire week.

Monday, September 9th, the first day of the vaudeville act, was taken by the Woman Suffrage Party. The theatre was decorated with the banners of the various suffrage organizations and numerous *Votes for Women* flags. Members of the party sold flowers, buttons and literature. Those accustomed to suffrage meetings felt strangely at home, while those accustomed to vaudeville regarded the innovation with interest, and for the most part, approval. When the curtain rose, presenting a group of nearly two hundred members of the Woman Suffrage Party, dressed in white and carrying the banners of the Assembly Districts, there was a spontaneous burst of applause. One young woman in the audience was so much impressed that she exclaimed aloud:

"Gee! I never knew before that that kind of women was in it! They're *all right!*"

Miss Fola La Follette, introduced by Mrs. Laidlaw, made the suffrage speech. It was a dignified, straightforward presentation of woman's need of the ballot to promote social progress. In the words of the *New York Tribune*:

In a moment she had the audience just where she wanted them. When she spoke of the contrast between the fifty-five-year struggle by indirect methods of the Massachusetts women to put upon the statute books a law providing for equal guardianship of children by man and wife, and the success of the efforts of the California women to do the same thing within one year after they got the vote, she drew a cheer that was repeated when she asked if it would not be better to have a woman like Jane Addams in Congress representing the children of this country rather than a man like William Lorimer.

When she had finished with a clever parody of Kipling's "Tommy Atkins," the orchestra struck up the

Star Spangled Banner and the entire body marched down the steps from the stage and up the aisles of the theatre. Out in all parts of the house, in the meantime, white frocked and yellow scarfed girls had been selling suffrage papers and buttons and flowers and passing literature.

Another paper, commenting upon the event, said:

Most of the throng which filled Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre to overflowing last night to witness the vaudeville debut of woman suffrage overlooked the best argument which was advanced for the cause during the evening. It was this: When the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner" to give the tableau on the stage the opportunity to dissolve, four women in the back row, wearing the yellow badges of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York, stood up. All the rest of the audience remained seated.

On Tuesday, Max Eastman spoke for the Men's League For Woman Suffrage. Wednesday, Mrs. Laidlaw, on behalf of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, showed the progress of suffrage throughout the world. Tableaux of women in historical and symbolic costumes made the presentation of facts both graphic and beautiful. Thursday and Friday were taken by the Women's Political Union and the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League, Saturday the New York State and King's County Association and Sunday by the Wage Earners' League.

The New York papers gave much space to the event and a new and hitherto unreached type of audience listened to our speakers. The Woman Suffrage Party distributed a great deal of literature and sold almost the entire September issue of The Woman Voter.

Mrs. Livingston is to be congratulated upon the outcome of her plan, and all the organizations that co-operated to make the event a success agree that the effort was well worth while.

## SUFFRAGE MEETINGS AT THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA, CLIFF HAVEN, N. Y.

A large and enthusiastic suffrage meeting was held August 23rd, at the Brooklyn Cottage, Cliff Haven, N. Y., through the kindness of Miss Cook, the hostess, at the request of the Catholic Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party.

The speaker was a distinguished Irishwoman, Miss Gertrude Mary O'Reilly, well known in this country and Europe as a lecturer on art, Celtic literature, Irish Folk Lore and Suffrage. For this talk on suffrage Miss O'Reilly wore the costume of the women of ancient Ireland, which was very picturesque and beautiful. She covered all the old arguments with reasons that were clear and convincing, supplemented by the most exquisite wit, grace and charm.

Miss O'Reilly's picture of the sweating system prevalent in England and Ireland seemed a shade worse than that we are familiar with in this country. It explained to a great extent the attitude of the militants.

Miss Sara McPike, Chairman of the Catholic Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party, asked those present to enroll in the Party and also urged Catholic women to join the St. Catherine Welfare Association, an organization of Catholic women pledged to work for the social and economic betterment of women and children. The St. Catherine Welfare Association has endorsed the legislative programme of the Consumers' League which says: "Women shall not work long hours; they shall not work at night; the sweated labor of the tenement must be abolished; minimum wage rates must be established and the speed of machines regulated by law." The members of this organization haven't any illusions that this programme will be fulfilled before the year 3000 if women are a disfranchised class.

On August 28th, Miss Winifred Sullivan was the speaker at the Algonquin, through the courtesy of Mrs. Delany, the hostess. Miss Sullivan's topic was "The Legal Status of Women in New York State." Every chair in the living room and verandas was occupied and many were turned away. A number of priests were present at both meetings. A number of enrollments were secured and many more could have been had if enough people had been present to offer the slip with a pencil.

## A PROTEST.

The Editor of The Voter and The Voter Committee are quite hardened to protests and objections of all kinds from the critical and interested reading public of The Woman Voter. Seldom, however, have they received a protest with more sympathy and agreement than one which came to the office the other day.

The Ohio number of The Woman Voter contained a heading for an article which described a difficult meeting held at 41st Street and 10th Avenue; the heading being "Hell's Kitchen." It described how a few unruly people, probably not even residents of that district, had assailed the speakers at one of our street meetings and how a few days later we held a triumphal meeting, orderly and effective, on the very same spot to prove that suffragists may not be driven out of any locality; but that every street, alley, square or corner of Greater New York must sooner or later hear our message.

Several people who live in the Ninth Assembly District telephoned to us and protested against the use of the expression "Hell's Kitchen," as designating the middle West side of the 9th Assembly District, and finally our Leader, Mrs. Zimmerman, came in and remonstrated in such an earnest and public-spirited way that we were very willing to acknowledge that it was a mis-

take to use the title, Hell's Kitchen. This title has been attached to that district for many years and it has been unjustly attached. As Mrs. Zimmerman points out, her family has run a store in that district and paid taxes there for 24 years on the one and same corner and a great many of her co-workers and lieutenants in the district are old, settled tax-paying New Yorkers, who have paid taxes in that district for 15 or 20 years. Mrs. Zimmerman points out that the shifting and disorderly population which has given the district a bad name—people who form the "hangers on" for politicians and corruptionists, in no manner indicates the tone and character of the citizenship of that district. We fully admire and respect the determination of Mrs. Zimmerman and other public-spirited citizens of that district to protest long and loudly whenever and wherever this phrase is used in public print. This is only another and a beautiful illustration that "The People" are to be trusted, even in a great problematic city like New York. During these times of vice investigation, no fact comes out more clearly than the fact that almost all New Yorkers in every section and district of the city, are law-abiding, patriotic citizens. If they were not, conditions like our present police situation could not exist; but when once roused and their civic pride once stirred they can be trusted. That is the great hope of Democracy.

## ALWAYS ON THE SPOT!

On the night of the great mass meeting at Cooper Union, August 14th, members of the Woman Suffrage Party utilized the occasion to hold four impromptu street meetings for the great crowd of a thousand or more which could not get into the auditorium. The big meeting was called by the citizens of New York to voice their protest against the present police situation. Since our women have come against "The System," particularly in their stand upon Chinatown, reported in the July and August WOMAN VOTER, it was a great opportunity to talk suffrage.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Rose Livingstone, Miss Martha Klatschken, Miss Marion T. Burritt, Miss Grace Raymond, Mrs. William Colt and Miss Mary Donnelly.

## SUFFRAGE AND THE MAGAZINES.

In striking contrast to *Life* with its pathetic bursts of anti-suffrage humor, is *Judge,* which contains a dignified suffrage page in its weekly issue. We hope that our readers will show their appreciation of *Judge's* policy by supporting the magazine. Every paper which is favorable to woman suffrage is a help in our great task of spreading the faith. *The Woman Voter* is particularly indebted to *Judge* for the gift of a number of splendid suffrage cartoons by Miss Lou Rogers, one of our very good friends. We were given, not only the right of reproduction, but a substantial help in the cost of the cuts, which will appear in a later number.

We call the attention of our readers to the remarkable cover picture of *Leslie's Weekly* for September 12th. It is a representation of white slavery in the grip of the corrupt police. Those who have followed the march of police events in New York will find a relation between this picture, the present situation and the stand of the Woman Suffrage Party with regard to Chinatown and one of its social workers, Rose Livingstone.

The *Metropolitan Magazine* announces an article by Brand Whitlock of Toledo, entitled *Women and Democracy* and a series by Helen Keller on *The Modern Woman.* Thus the October number will express the desire of that magazine to serve the suffrage cause.

Other magazines which publish articles of interest to suffragists are *Harper's Bazaar, The Woman's Home Companion, Collier's Weekly* and *The Twentieth Century Magazine.* This is by no means a complete list for one of the surest indications of our place in the barometer of social progress is the increasing amount of current suffrage literature.

## MRS. PEARCE BAILEY.

The suffrage cause has met with an irreparable loss in the death of Mrs. Pearce Bailey. For years she has been widely known and loved as one of our most ardent and inspiring workers. Her personality was both unique and stimulating. Frail in body, she gave generously of all her strength, acting as President of the Equal Franchise Society, working in social and philanthropic societies, serving on suffrage committees. Members of the Party will remember her delightful speeches at our City Conventions. Active workers on our various committees will miss her constantly for she was one of the few who stand ever ready to help in any possible way. She was particularly interested in THE WOMAN VOTER and our readers have enjoyed her frequent contributions. In the "Portia Politics" she reached a large and interested group.

The City Committee has not met since Mrs. Bailey's death, but they will pass appropriate resolutions at the first coming together. In the meantime, as individuals, hundreds of our members are expressing their sorrow in the loss of such a beloved friend.

# WOMEN IN BUSINESS

BY

ELBERT HUBBARD

AS for the rights of women, we will never be a civilized people as long as women have only the use of one-third of a great many beautiful things, and do not have enough of other things except as they cajole the genus gent.

A woman must be relieved of getting things by trickery—by marching her charms on an angle, like the Greek phalanx.

She must have pockets in her clothes; and she must be able to find these pockets; and when she locates them she must find something in them. Woman should be economically free.

There is no sex in common sense.

The world has been ruled by males. We have a government of males by males, and for the benefit of males.

The accident of sex should not debar woman from entering into any form of occupation where she can use her energies to advantage.

The advent of women into the world of business has worked a peaceful and beneficent revolution. Up to the time of the Civil War a woman school teacher was a curiosity. The typical man school-master, with his handy birch, can yet be vividly remembered by many. Women teachers came in as an innovation, and they have brought beauty, gentleness and love where before there were fear and force.

"The teacher is the child's other mother," said Froebel. We didn't believe it at first, but now we accept it.

About 1862 the discovery was made that women could serve as clerks in the Government offices at Washington. Women whose husbands, fathers and brothers had gone to the front took the places of the men at Washington, and lo! the work went on just the same.

By 1870 women were acting as clerks and saleswomen in shops and stores.

At the Centennial Exhibition the typewriter was one of the wonders of the time. In 1880 I sent a manuscript to Editors, and got it back with a note saying they respectfully declined to read my MS. that was not typewritten.

I lifted a wail that could be heard a mile—how could I ever learn to use a typewriting machine! I wrote an article on the arrogance of publishers. I thought typewriting was a most difficult and complex business, like producing a harmony on a piano.

And it seems that is what manufacturers thought, for when they wanted a woman to operate their machines they advertised for a musician, thinking that an alphabetical harmony could be expressed only by one who had acquired the "piano touch."

The typewriter makers could not sell their machines unless they supplied an operator, and so they inaugurated a special branch of their business to educate women in business methods and to use a typewriter. And, lo! in a short time business colleges all over the land began to blossom, and their chief concern was teaching typewriting and stenography.

The typewriter and the typewritist rank in usefulness with the electric car. Rapid methods are as necessary as quick transportation. Women receive in wages now over two hundred million dollars a year. It is said that the lady typewritist has at times disturbed domestic peace, but trolley cars, too, have their victims. And I am told by a man who married his typist that such marriages are quite sure to be happy, because the man and woman are not strangers—they know each other.

The woman who has looked after a man's correspondence is familiar with his curves. She knows the best about him, and the worst; and he knows her tastes, habits and disposition.

This is better than the old society plan of getting married first and getting acquainted afterward. No longer do you hear men talk of making their pile and retiring to enjoy it. The man who fails to get enjoyment out of his business will never enjoy anything, and, what is more, will not succeed in business. Good men enjoy work, and wise men know there is no happiness outside of systematic, useful effort.

The introduction of the one-price system has been a leaven that has worked its influence through the whole lump.

Honesty as a business asset is everywhere recognized. If the goods are part cotton and look like wool, you are now frankly told that the article may be a yard wide, but it is not all wool.

Why should men seek to overreach each other? And the answer is: There is no reason—the way to succeed is to keep faith with your customer and secure him as a friend. We make our money out of our friends—our enemies will not do business with us.

Thus through the conservation of friendship in business we are gaining an education and evolving qualities.

My opinion is that women in the business world have been one of the chief factors for honesty, truth and efficiency. And the time is coming, and that soon, when if a woman does a man's work she will get a man's pay.

# LEARNING BY DOING

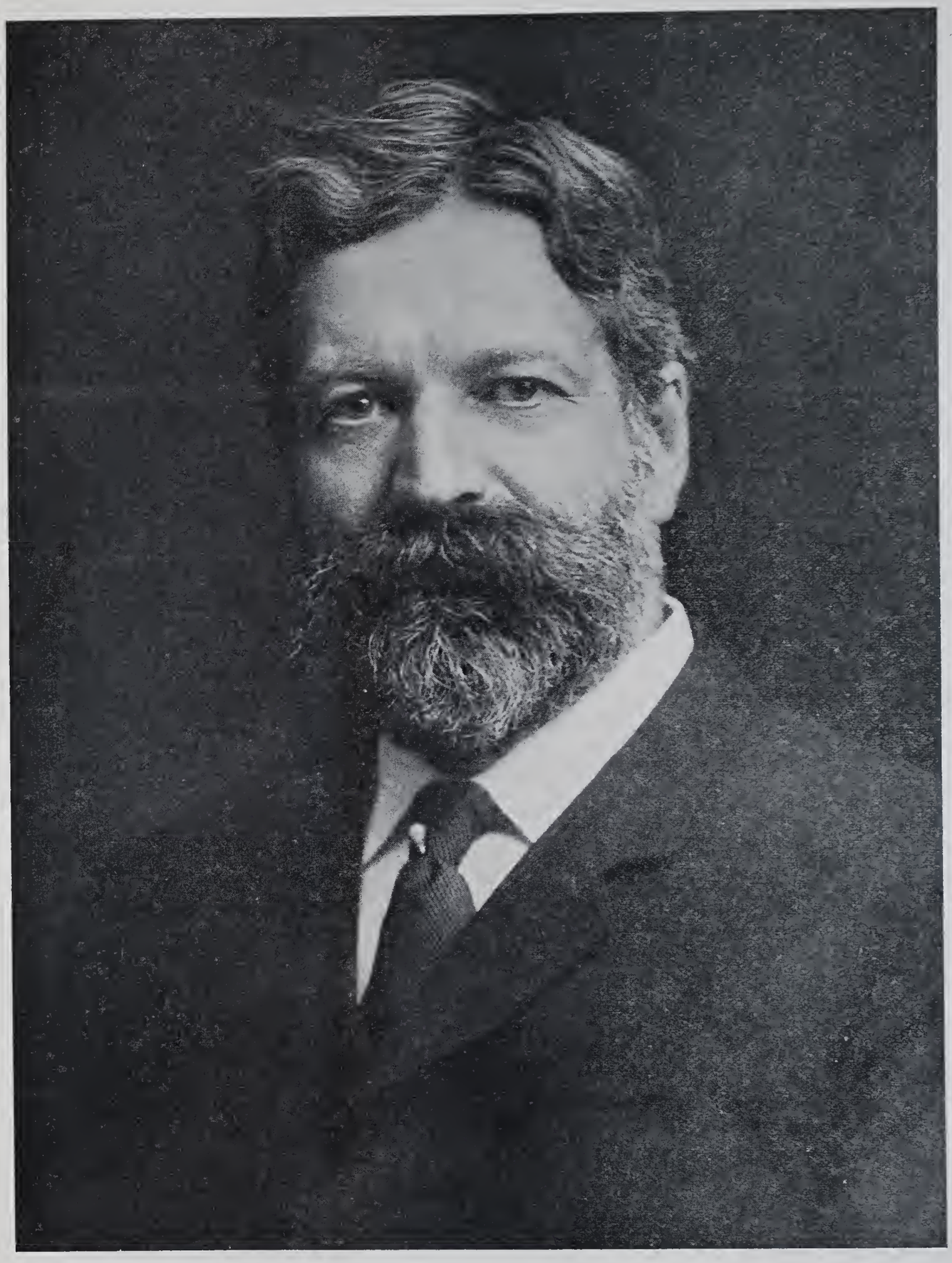
BY

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY

PROGRESSIVE achievement is the glory of humanity. This achievement has been along the lines of the development of physical and mental powers, and also of the affectional and spiritual nature, bringing out the latent potentialities in those qualities. The mental power has been a consolidating force which has enabled mankind to utilize the latent possibilities in animal life and in nature. The highest outcome of all this achievement is social power, which includes as one factor the function of government.

Because of greater initial physical power, man has assumed the right to dominate, but has practically failed of success, excepting in the activities of commerce and in government. It is the opinion of many, that much of business as developed in our modern industrial life is both unmoral and immoral, the effective influence being to arouse the ambition of the young men to succeed, success being determined by the fact of accumulating wealth. In the effort to get ahead man has forgotten, in fact has not been taught to think, where the wealth he seeks comes from, nor to realize that business deals with the products of labor in such wise as that the principal men between the producer and consumer get a vastly larger proportion of the product than is justified in the moral consideration. It may be fairly claimed that much of business gain is a premium paid to sharp wits for taking advantage of those less fortunate in natural equipment and the circumstances of life. It may be said further that the freedom so to take advantage has been largely assured by the making of laws which are drawn by lawyers representing business interests. It is noteworthy that the increase of corporate control of business has made the lawyer such a necessary adjunct to modern business. If I am right as to the facts respecting the relation of legislation to commerce, it follows that man in sole control of government has utterly failed so to develop its relation to life as that all the people have a fair and equal chance. I believe that the present dissatisfaction throughout the world is due fundamentally more to the effort of men to ignore women in the science and practice of government than to any other cause. Man has tried to govern in a society composed of men and women, by leaving out of real consideration the mind and heart of woman, both as to her needs and her power to help him. There can be no such real consideration without complete freedom to woman to have equal power with man and opportunity for the fullest expression of her mind and heart. In no other great effort of life does man try to get on without woman's advice and aid.

The means by which mankind has achieved progress may be summed up in the word *education*. The first thought suggested by the word education is the direct influence of a teacher or propaganda effort. Fuller thought brings the conviction that by far the most potent force in education is environment. In the educational process through which mankind has attained this achievement, it is beyond dispute that woman has been the principal factor. The education of the child has been necessarily left mainly to woman, and the making of environment, especially of the healthful, creative type, may be said to have been almost solely woman's work. It is more and more realized that this early education through environment is the most important of all education and that its development requires that it should be properly related to the full responsibilities of life. The experience gained in the George Junior Republic will illustrate the interest and capacity of the child for self-government, as does also the monitor system in schools. Woman's power to make this education sufficiently broad and full is necessarily seriously limited by being shut out of political life. Government really means the effort of the body politic to further the living together of great bodies of men and women in the fullest and freest manner with the least possible friction. One of the consequences of this lack in the early education has been the failure of men to realize the complete and full respect and reverence for woman's powers, which is necessary to a free development of democracy. Man has substituted for this needed respect a pseudo-chivalry lacking in essential reverence that has developed the conditions which Olive Schreiner has so strongly depicted in her great book, "Woman and Labor." She portrays woman as a parasite because of her dependence and as a consequence the atrophy of many of the latent faculties in her nature, faculties which differentiate her from man, and which, when suitably developed, prove complemental and necessary for a full evolution. Man, as dominant, has thus in effect enslaved woman within the limitation so imposed upon her development; and the stronger men have utilized their power in government also to bring at the present time the great bulk of their own sex under an industrial slavery, which of course also encompasses womankind. These enslaved men particularly need the help of women so to work out democracy that they can cast off their



GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY

PRESIDENT

MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

shackles. Alone they cannot become free men; working with women, they may free mankind from this slavery to laws made by the strong men.

Some men fortunately are realizing this sin of the generations and are now ready to follow a right religious impulse and repent and do good works, without which repentance is vain. To this end the Men's Leagues for woman suffrage are organized to do the work necessary to secure promptly the ballot for all women, as well as for all men. The choice of mankind has been definitely made as between democracy and autocracy; and democracy can know no sex. It is said that woman must be trained before receiving the right of suffrage. The motto of a great school, often said by experts to be the best school of our generation, is "Learning by Doing." I know of no sphere of life in which this motto is more true than in the practice of government. Men and women alike can only be fitted for taking part in government by actually doing the deed and by having the responsibility put upon them. Our friends who would shirk this responsibility are the very ones who are most in need of learning the imperative obligation of duty. Responsibility comes not from seeking, but by imposition from outside and from above. I believe there is no duty so obligatory to-day upon men as that of promptly securing to women the equal right of suffrage. The motto, "Learning by Doing," should be emblazoned on the banners of all who would aid humanity to continue to achieve progress.

---

## SOME REASONS FOR THE SUFFRAGE AGITATION

BY

RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL

THE growing interest which women are taking in public affairs coincides with a profound change in the general attitude towards many public questions. Considerations of the general health and race vitality, of the immediate conditions of life and of work, are crowding into fields hitherto complacently occupied by schedules of interest, rents, dividends, bank clearings and trade balances.

No longer are we content to ask of an industry whether it is financially solvent, whether it produces surplus wealth for its shareholders and makes contributions to party campaigns. We press on to enquire—as we have been doing with the notorious woolen mills of Lawrence and with the steel plants of Pittsburg—what standards of life its employees are allowed to maintain. How many hours do they work? Are they exposed to preventable accidents or to the ravages of some occupational disease? Can they obtain good food, safe housing and a little leisure? Are the young children in school or toiling at the machines? In short, is the industry socially constructive or socially cancerous? Is it genuinely self-sustaining or is it a parasite, making its profits from the wasted vitality and broken lives of its working population?

This widespread change of emphasis is humanizing economics. It is breathing a new spirit into the statesmanship of the times. Naturally enough, too, it is greatly encouraging the activity of women. For if it be true that women show a poorer logic in dealing with strictly material objects, they have a surer intuition for the vital processes of life.

Women, in turn, are helping forward the very change we have been noting. Rightly and naturally, too, they are asking for fuller opportunities to help. In this aspiration lies clearly one of the chief elements in the equal franchise agitation. But women are asking for the vote also as a means for their own protection and development.

Already there are thousands of women in industry. They are entitled to a voice in industrial legislation.

Women working in the isolation of farm and kitchen need the stimulus of wider interests. As the world's marketers they need to concern themselves intelligently about the trend of retail prices.

Well to do women—said to be our only leisured class in America—require greater opportunities to broaden their sometimes barren social life and to make their leisure of some value to society.

Mothers educating their boys should have something still to teach them, and to hold their interest, as they approach manhood.

Teachers in the schools must be able to bring out a wholesome interest in civic affairs.

Men voters, too, need to have their public spirit aroused by every helpful influence, and to know that time given to matters of community interest will not be regarded by their families as foolishly wasted. Nor will it injure men's citizenship to be questioned more at home about the reasons for their political alignment.

Democracy is broadening and deepening. Not half the citizens—but all citizens—must be encouraged to grow in civic interest, and enlightenment. For the enrichment of the common life, and for the well-balanced working out of our vital modern problems, nothing less can be demanded.

# SNAP SHOTS FROM AN AUTOMOBILE

BY

FREDERICK NATHAN

OUR "votes for women" flag floated in the breeze from the "mast" of our automobile, all the way from New York to Wisconsin. It was amusing to note the various comments of those whose attention was attracted by the flag.

At one little inn where we stopped for luncheon, a man who was sitting on the piazza remarked that the flag flying from our motor car was *all right;* he said that he lived in Michigan and was going home in time to vote in favor of giving women equal rights, when the measure was to come before the voters of his State.

We reached Buffalo in time to attend the opening of the Child Welfare Exhibit. The first evening there were over fifty little girls and boys from ten to fourteen years of age, from the recreation centers, occupying the stage where they were playing different outdoor games. It was perfectly apparent to those present, that these future citizens, accustomed as they were to playing together, growing up together, as men and women in their city, would naturally share the common burdens and responsibilities of that city life. How absurd therefore, to discriminate between the two sexes!

When we reached Ohio, we found a number of men and women greatly interested in the question of equal suffrage which was to be submitted to the voters on September 3rd at the time that the new constitution was to be voted on. Mayor Baker, of Cleveland supported the measure and was a great aid to the workers of the cause. On one occasion, at an outdoor meeting where he was speaking, a man asked him after his address if he would like to see a woman Governor of a State. He replied without hesitation, that he thought Jane Addams, for instance, would make a better Governor than any man who had ever served.

At Toledo we were told that Mayor Whitlock was also devoting a great deal of his time to the support of woman suffrage and that every letter he wrote was stamped "votes for women."

At Chicago we attended the first day's session of the Republican Convention. There we saw Mrs. Blaney and Mrs. Porter, the two women delegates sent from California; they had the same rights at the convention as any man. How inconsistent it seems that these two women, casting their votes in Illinois for the nomination of the chairman and the Presidential candidate, would not have been allowed to vote at the election of that candidate had they resided in that State.

In Milwaukee we were met by reporters and photographed in the automobile, with all our pennants flying. We were interviewed on woman suffrage and Mrs. Nathan made the first open-air speech for the cause held in that city. Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, who manages the Political Equality Headquarters so ably and successfully, arranged to have a cornetist play a fanfare on his instrument in order to attract a crowd. Then when all the saunterers in the vicinity had crowded around the automobile, Miss Thomas, a cousin of the President of Bryn Mawr College, rose and introduced the speaker. Mrs. Nathan made eight campaign speeches in Wisconsin, one at a German brewers' picnic, where she borrowed a megaphone from the scenic railway announcer and gathered a crowd around the car in that way. The men listened respectfully and asked for the leaflets which were distributed afterwards.

At a small meeting upon the occasion of the opening of a new Headquarters, Mrs. Nathan raised seventy-five dollars for the cause by telling funny stories, and she raised an equal amount in Green Bay in the same way after she had finished her address in Elks' Hall.

Owing to the recent enfranchisement of women in California, one hears many discussions in regard to past results, and prognostications as to the future.

To show how quickly man's opinion changes, after seeing equal suffrage tried out, it might be well to state the experience of a well-known railroad man, who moved from Denver to California. He had voted against giving the franchise to women in Denver, but after noting the good results in Colorado, had voted in favor of woman suffrage in San Francisco.

At Los Angeles the women of the different clubs have taken a great interest in civic questions. They are certainly working for the best interests of their city government. A story was related that a woman went to register; she was not a strong advocate of votes for women, but after being obliged to answer several questions, she resented being asked whether her husband was a naturalized citizen. She replied that she was not there to register for her husband, but for herself as a citizen and she did not see how her husband's status had anything to do with her own rights of citizenship. She left the registration office determined to register and vote at every election!

It is notable in California that even the men who admit that they voted against giving women the suffrage are now apparently proud of the fact that their wives and daughters are full-fledged citizens and they encourage the women to register and vote.

MAX EASTMAN
ORGANIZER AND SECRETARY
MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

# EARLY HISTORY OF THE MEN'S LEAGUE

BY
MAX EASTMAN

HISTORY is a formal sounding word, but the Men's League consisted for so long of myself and a newspaper-notice that I can only write of its beginnings in the first person. The newspaper-notice deserves more of the credit for its formation than I do. It was a notice in the *Herald* to the effect that I had *said* I was going to form such a league. And that statement simply followed me around, and nagged, and bullied me until I couldn't stand it. I had to make good. When you have a painful duty to perform, just make a public statement that you are going to perform it. Pride will carry you through.

Our league was not the first of its kind, but it thought it was, so it had all the glamours of an historic beginning. It even had a disputed origin. For while I thought my indiscretion before that *Herald* reporter was the authentic fountain source, I learned later that Mr. Oswald Villard had on his desk a letter from Miss Shaw suggesting that he organize a Men's League, and that he had consulted Rabbi Wise, and they had agreed to share the ignominy, provided someone turned up who would do the work. From their point of view therefore, I suppose I merely turned up; but from mine, coming with that newspaper-notice on my back, I was more or less of a league before I ever saw them.

Rabbi Wise discouraged me. He was too enthusiastic. I could see at a glance that I couldn't hold his pace as a reformer. So I went down to Mr. Villard. He dwelt more upon the ease than the glory of the task, and I felt better. He gave me cards of introduction to twelve men in New York—men of "civic importance" as I afterward informed the public, though I had never heard of them at the time. He also gave me two dollars as dues to the league. This was by no means the only contribution he made, but it was the most effective. That two dollars sealed my responsibility. It weighed me down even heavier than the newspaper clipping. I was the organizer now for certain. I held the funds. There was nothing to do but go ahead and organize.

The first man I called on was Hector S. Tyndale. He received me volubly, said he believed in woman suffrage, but he didn't want to join a men's league. The truth was he believed in suffrage so much—so profoundly—with him it was a kind of religion—that he'd be damned if he'd see it made ridiculous! That was a severe blow. I didn't go to see another of these civic wonders for about two weeks.

When I did, however, I had better luck. I was informed by him that his wife was an anti-suffragist, and that his reason for being a suffragist was that he thought women ought to try to be more intelligent than they are, if only for the sake of their husbands. I expressed my sympathy, told him that although not yet an actual husband my motive was substantially the same, and he joined the league. All the other twelve men joined it. Charles C. Burlingham joined it with a humorous amusement that put the organization forward as far as Mr. Tyndale's religious fervor had put it back.

After those twelve men of civic importance—I was always on the verge of calling it civic righteousness but had been warned against that—were corralled, the rest was comparatively easy. I wrote a circular letter containing their names with a statement of what the league was to be, and sent it to some four or five hundred more civic gentlemen whose names I had collected in the mean time as being persons open to reason. The reasoning with which I appealed to them was brief, however. It consisted in the main of two assurances, the importance of which I had learned in my visits to the original twelve. One was that no public announcement of the existence of the league would be made, until we had a hundred prominent men on our list. The other was that no member would be called upon to do anything. The main function of the league would be to exist.

With these two assurances and my twelve magic names, I appealed through the mail to all the men in the state that I had ever heard of in connection with any matter remotely related to the progress of civilization. It took me five months and about five thousand stamps to capture a hundred of them. By rare good fortune, however, and with the help of Mr. Villard, I captured George Foster Peabody among the first, and his generosity made the rest possible. The league owes its pecuniary life to him, and it owes to him a great part of its early standing before the public. It also owes much to the help and counsel of John Dewey and Oswald Garrison Villard.

Our plan was to keep these first activities private, and when we came before the public to come with a large and sudden explosion. It was not a happy day, therefore, when a *Times* reporter got hold of one of my letters, and called me up asking for a few more details. After a consultation with my backers, I decided to give him all the names we had—twenty-five at that time. So we went off under a small charge of powder after all. Still, there was enough force in those names to give us a headline on the front page, and a very delicate handling by the re-

porter. He satisfied his sense of humor by making public the fact that the league would not be made public until it had a hundred members, and that it now had only twenty-five,—moreover, "there was one peculiar thing about the league as stated in its prospectus, and that was that it was not going to do anything!"

The afternoon of the day this appeared, one of the most precious and most civic of my twenty-five—a prominent physician of New York—sent in a brief but quite intelligible resignation, and the sky looked very dark around the executive office for some time. It needn't have, for the civic physician has since graciously rejoined the league, and the leakage of these twenty-five names never did any other damage. The truth is, it took us so long to get the other seventy-five, that by the time we had them, this *Times* item had been forgotten by the public, and the league went off with as generous an explosion as we could have asked.

We met at the City Club on an afternoon of November, 1910. A sheet of press-material as to the nature and prospects of the league, as well as the principal events of the meeting and a list of the officers there elected, was prepared beforehand. *The press was not admitted.* It was told about the meeting afterward. And how many of those dignitaries elected to office were actually present to participate in their own election, it never knew. Nor shall I here divulge any of these diplomatic secrets. Suffice it to say that some fifty of the biggest and best men of New York appear to have met at the City Club and organized themselves into a league for woman suffrage, the newspapers of New York City and State were full of their pictures, interviews with them, statements that they meant business and that many thousands of dollars were behind the movement. Well, they were—a glance at the names would prove that—and if they have stayed behind, it has not been the fault of the executive committee.

I give these facts as they were, because they may serve as advice to those who are forming leagues in other states. The formation of a league is neither an exciting nor inspiring affair, but it can appear so if properly handled, and viewed from behind closed doors by the press.

The subsequent history of the league may be inspiring indeed, but the press will never think so. When we gave a public dinner at the Aldine Club and six hundred people came and paid three dollars and stayed until midnight, to hear our dignitaries explain the glories of the Men's Movement, it was truly inspiring. When we filled Cooper Union to the doors, with Governor Brady of Idaho and a list of Honorable male citizens to back him up on the platform, and an audience largely composed of men who cheered votes for women far into the night, it was still more inspiring. I can say without divulging any secrets that it was a good deal more inspiring than that first meeting at the City Club. But the press couldn't see it. Even when we occupied five blocks, four abreast, marching solid in the suffrage parade last May, the press could see only a grudging thousand of us.

So my advice to organizers of other leagues whose first service is to secure their own publicity, is this—make the most of your beginning. You never can begin but once.

Now and in the future, however, the Men's League of New York has other services to perform. The day of big headlines and heroics for the men who believe in woman suffrage is past. I believe the league has hastened its passing. But its functions in the future will be greater. Equal suffrage is a practical issue on the political field, and the Men's League is in the fight for it there. Under the active management of Mr. Laidlaw, the chairman of the executive committee, and Mr. Beadle, whose installation in the executive office was one of my best services as secretary—under the management of these two, with many others ready to serve when and where they can, the league will take a big place in the two or three years' campaign that is ahead of us. It will not lie down until it has abolished that political privilege which made its own separate existence necessary.

---

## THE OHIO VOTE.

At the special election in Ohio, September 3rd, 249,420 men voted "yes" on women suffrage; 336,875 men voted "no."

The total vote was 586,295, with an adverse majority of 87,455.

But mark these facts:

(1) The woman suffrage amendment received the largest vote of all the forty-two amendments.

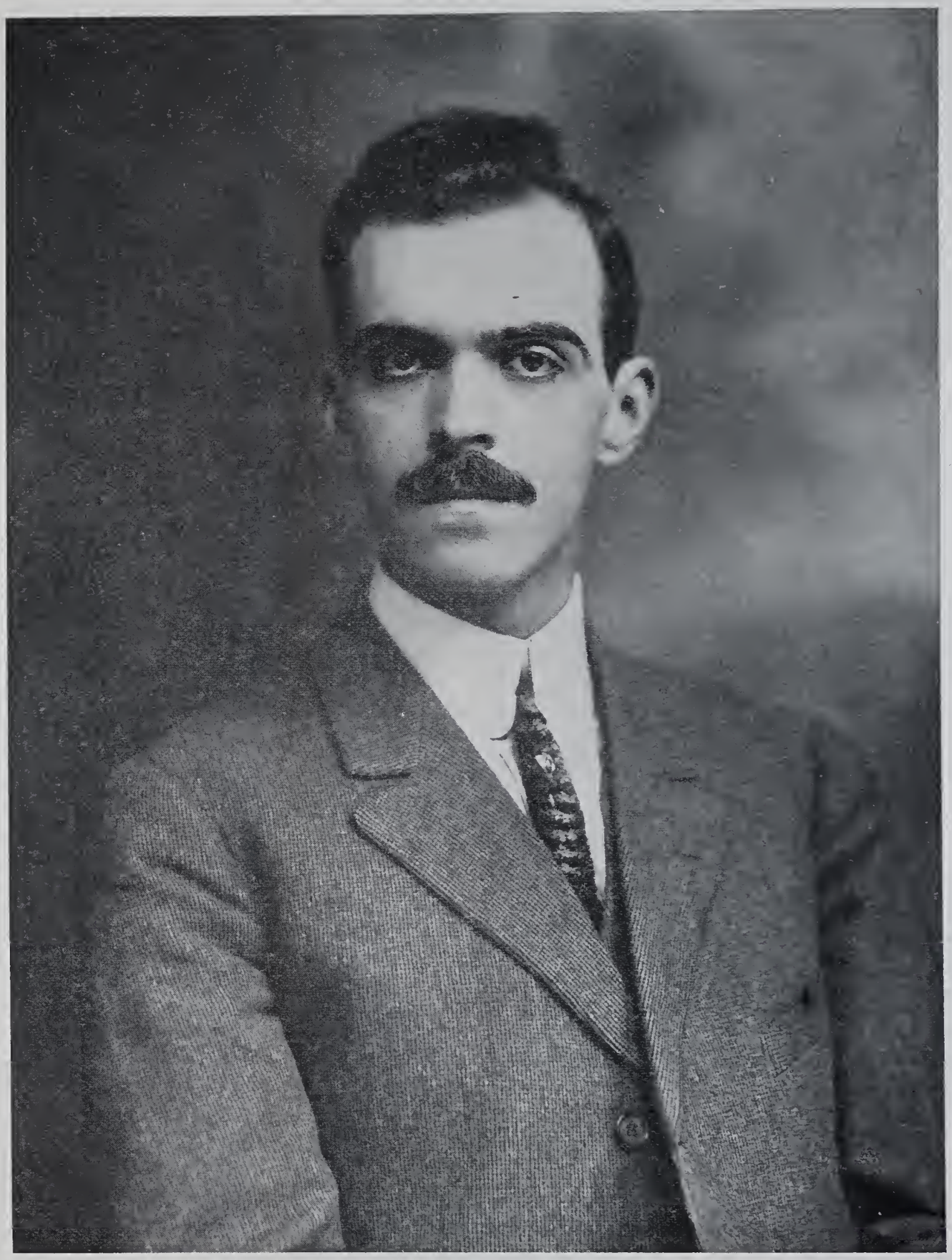
(2) More men voted *for* woman suffrage in Ohio than have ever before voted on the question (pro *and* con) in any other state in which the question has been submitted to vote.

Let our enemies take such comfort as they may from these facts!

If we had had three months more in which to work, that is, if we had had a six months' instead of a three months' campaign, we should have carried.

At a conference to be held in Cleveland, September 30th, Ohio suffragists will decide upon the working details of the new campaign. We shall proceed under the new Initiative and Referendum law and bring our question before the voters in due season through an initiative petition.

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.



R. C. BEADLE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

THE UNKNOWN

Expressing the Attitude of the Average Politician Toward the Woman Suffrage Movement

From *Puck*—July 10, 1912

# THE EVOLUTION OF MIND IN ITS BEARING ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

BY

F. S. DELLENBAUGH

SINCE the beginning of things every important movement for the broadening, the betterment, the advancement, of human society has been met by opposition, more or less violent, from society itself. The human mind is slow to grasp the new benefits of a changing order; it doubts them, and it prefers known evils, which have grown to hold a position of respected toleration. Even the hard tyranny of Feudalism was borne patiently till the evolution of affairs extinguished it. If it were not for natural evolution in the social order, if society were left to bring about by regular plan, by foresight, its own progress, that progress would be painfully slow; perhaps I should say, painfully slower. But evolution is the rule of the universe. Events beyond our control become such irresistible guides that, quite unintentionally and unwillingly in most respects, society had been moulded and elevated from primitive forms.

As an example of what I mean by this, I may mention, say, some early group of tribes living in the hunter state, living by the chase, which group increases till the limit of subsistence on game is passed. One of two things then happens; either the group dies out, or they till the soil, develop grains, wheat and the like, from the wild grasses which formerly furnished only a small part of their food supply, and domesticate certain useful wild animals like the cow, sheep, horse, etc. Thus were our early ancestors unconsciously moulded by forces they were not aware of, very gradually, of course. They did not form an association for the domestication of cattle, nor for the encouragement of agriculture. They just had to do these things. Associations may somewhat hasten an event, but if the event is a desirable one and in the line of the development of human society, in the line of the evolution of the human mind, it will arrive in due time, anyhow, by force of circumstances. The Fiji Islanders considered woman so inferior that the banquetting on toothsome captives was permitted only to men, and, doubtless, if any woman had then made a fuss about it, she would have gone into the roasting pan, too. But according to the rule of mental evolution which I have indicated, the line of progress compelled the Fijians to abandon the practice. Numerous tribes, almost all in fact, have been cannibalistic in their early stages, but have evolved out of it, the practice remaining only as a religious rite practiced in secret. The evolution of mind, through all the stages of advancement (and mind seems to be the same in all human beings, apparent differences being differences only in degreed culture), is an intricate and fascinating study. I merely wish to emphasize it here, as we are still in the process, the equalization of the sexes before the law being but one of its present gropings.

A practice is not necessarily right because it is accepted by a large number of people; nor, vice versa, wrong because it is so condemned. There does seem to be an abstract right, no matter what creed or doctrine is adhered to, and the human mind finds its correct path sooner or later, partly by the external forces referred to, and partly by a subtle spark divine within us. Slavery was at one time very widespread and was countenanced for centuries, even lauded as just, by people otherwise fair, and who considered themselves highly moral; who believed themselves Christians. Next, slavery was deemed right only when the slaves were of a color not white. As late as 1877 this advertisement appeared in a Brazilian paper as a matter of course: "For sale: A male slave 20 years of age, fit for a baker's establishment, apply, etc." And this: "For sale, A female slave, 22 years of age, a good figure, washes, irons, and sews well. For particulars, apply, etc." It was still deemed right there to buy and sell black people. But world progress wiped it out. Even to-day there are countries where a man's wife is little more than a slave and she cannot claim anything as her own.

At one time it seemed as if the United States in its expansion would carry slavery along with it across the continent. It seemed; but there was never any real danger of it, for conditions were all the while developing beyond any control of party, faction, or class, which were undermining slavery and it would have melted away by this time if there had never been a word spoken against it. It would have sunk by its own weight. In other words, society is compelled to do things whether anybody agitates or not.

So it is with woman suffrage. If the women should never make a single further intentional effort to obtain the suffrage, and I may go a step further and say that if they should all become antis to-morrow, nothing, I believe, could prevent the suffrage, in due course, from being thrust upon them as a part of the evolution of our society. They may hasten or retard the arrival of "votes for women," that is all. Suffrage is bound to come to them because their aid is needed in solving the great problems of government, of education, of life generally, that are be-

fore us. Our social order is crude, and primitive. The entire force of the intellect of the civilized world is needed to wrestle with the situation, to hold the helm straight and true while we steer into stormy, uncharted seas, driven irresistibly by the forces I have suggested. Suffrage is bound to come to women because they are one-half of our social regime; one-half of our mental power. They are as much interested in the direction of affairs as men; and they are as intelligent as men. The old fallacy that the mind of woman was somehow of an inferior fibre, that they were incapable of mental development on a par with men, long ago fell down, never to be reared again. It was one of the errors demolished by the unperceived forces working upon society from without. Women have amply demonstrated that their cerebral powers are entirely on a level with those of men and some of them have outstripped men in their own special fields. The brains of the sexes seem to be of identical calibre. This is now so well understood that it is not necessary to pursue the idea further.

If men wished to prevent women from exercising an equal part in the direction of affairs they should have prevented them from learning to read. Who reads, rules. The women are becoming the greatest readers in the United States, and this brings me to the main point of my argument, which is, that women must have the suffrage because the mass of men under the stress of unprecedented business competition no longer have time for the acquirement of superior culture which alone could give them exclusive rights. To intelligently aid in the direction of affairs something more than force, or a desire for office, is necessary. Is there any place in the world today where the highest culture does not rule? Is there any place where mere physical strength rules? Was the late Mr. Harriman's control of most of the railways of the United States upheld by the bayonet? Did Bismarck's vast power over a whole world come to him because of physical strength? What was it that permitted him sitting there in his office in Germany to well nigh dominate the whole list of nations, civilized, and uncivilized? It was mind. Bernard Shaw in his play, "Press Cuttings," humorously makes Mrs. Banger claim that Bismarck was a woman in disguise, and there was really no physical reason why a woman might not have attained to such remarkable power.

To-day women read and study continually. All over the country they have been considerably emancipated from the old drudgery of housework by the development of machinery. They no longer are required to spin and to weave. They are actually becoming, though some men do not perceive it, the cultured class; consequently, in time, the ruling class. The average business man or mechanic is grown to be more and more tied down. He seldom has time to open a book. He has not time enough to even *learn the names* of the great masters of art. Good music, from lack of technical information or training, bores him. Yet, falling behind like this in culture, he hoots at the claims of women, who from changing domestic conditions and industrial progress, are able to study, who are forming literary and philanthropic clubs, music circles and art societies, who are writing some of our best books, painting some of our best pictures, managing admirably some of our chief educational institutions, delving and digging into the muck of the underworld, unafraid; women who are lawyers, musicians, doctors, financiers. I say he hoots at the claim that these women should have a voice in the direction of our political affairs, still unaware of the fact that it would be difficult to make a worse failure in many respects than he has made. Fraud, dishonesty in a thousand forms, every mean and despicable trait of the professional politician, rule our cities to-day. In a word, no civilized nation has ever exhibited such a lamentable inefficiency and dishonesty in the management of municipal affairs as these United States.

Men forget that women have executive ability; that they have skill in organization; skill for solving daily economic problems, which probably comes from long training in trying to make household expenses conform to the sum permitted by the wage-earner man. A widow who is well known is now personally administering one of the largest fortunes in this country; directing the affairs of thousands of miles of railway, of steamship lines, of mines, of real estate. Yet she cannot vote, while the ignorant foreigner, five years or less in the land, scarcely able to speak English, let alone write it, who does not know who Lincoln or Jefferson or Franklin were, goes to the polls to aid in political guidance or in the solution of our governmental problems; and the control of this woman-financier's affairs.

The failure of men to rise to their opportunity is one of the causes working from without, which will compel us to take the women into the game. As nothing could be worse than the lack of ability which the men have exhibited, the addition of more brains and culture to our political life must be beneficial. But women eventually all will vote because it is the destiny of the human race that they should be co-workers with men in every field. They will vote because men will not be able to prevent it; because their intelligence and increasing culture are bound to triumph. It is also an economic question; women are wage-earners, too, and a personal bank account is the first step towards claiming citizenship.

With the increased efficiency of machinery and organization, men in the course of time will also acquire the leisure necessary to acquire culture. Then with equal political rights, men and women together will be able to destroy the abominations which are now overwhelming us, and we shall have a real democracy, with honest, intelligent, faithful administration. Even the police will be honest.

# ORGANIZATION AND SUFFRAGE

BY

C. M. CULVER

THOSE suffrage organizations that take the name of parties are worthy of special commendation. The cause is eminently political. Any political activity is designed to influence the public. The chief aim of woman suffragists is to procure for women a chance to vote on equal terms with men. Under the existing governmental system, that end must be effected through legislatures. Legislators depend on constituencies for their official seats and are directed by their constituents as to what they do and how they vote, while representing those who have enabled them to legislate. It is evident to any competent observer that associations of constituents control their elected representatives much better than can the opinions or behests of any number of unorganized electors. Public opinion, favorable to woman suffrage, must be enlisted in sufficient degree in order that our cause may win. Whether we try to influence legislators directly or to arouse public opinion that shall insure their voting properly, we ought, with either purpose, to organize as thoroughly as possible. The recent unfavorable decision in Ohio is ascribed, by so unprejudiced an umpire as the Associated Press, to the antagonism of the liquor interests. We knew, before the election occurred, that, if the amendment should be defeated, it would be due to the opposition of the liquor interests. Without stopping to remark the obvious moral contrast between the opponents, suffragists and the interests in question, it is in order to note that our antagonists' opposition was effective because their organization was as perfect as they could possibly make it. Our defeat, in this instance, may well be of those that Jacob Riis says are only installments of victory: and it is likely to help our cause to have had it demonstrated that, by their own admission, the rummies are sure to lose some or all of their power when women gain the chance to vote. But, meantime, we ought to apply the parable of the unjust steward to the case and, profiting by the example of our opponents, organize *au limite*.

One of the most trustworthy signs of our cause's progress is that, within a relatively few years, the number of suffrage organizations in this country has increased tenfold. The last thirty months have witnessed the sextupling of the number of members of the Equal Suffrage Club of Albany, which is now the largest in New York State.

Enfranchisement and liberation are practically synonymous and this fact facilitates the application of the maxim that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Of course, organization is only a means to an end, not that end itself. An association that does nothing but associate is no better than a committee that merely meets. But the point is that any organized effort is an improvement on unorganized—not to say inorganic—activity.

Progress is very popular now-a-days. It means going forward toward the realization of justice in practical form. Justice certainly requires that all qualified citizens shall have opportunity to influence public opinion. Qualification for that does not depend on sex. Even the dictionary makes women citizens equally with men. At least five of the best known political parties are now having their claims to support presented by organizers and public speakers of the fair sex:—hence one ground for gratification and hope of having something fair about the campaign. With as valid title to progress as any group, we suffragists may well feel optimistic. Our chief opponents in the New York legislature have been the tools of the Murphy-Barnes partnership and the prospect is that anybody of their ilk who may be nominated this year will be snowed under. If the Britons are right in betting three to one on Wilson against the field, we may enjoy the prospect of the President's daughter and his secretary, both of whom are ardent promoters of equal suffrage, influencing the Chief Executive in favor of this item of justice. If Teddy *should* win out, he *might* remember the suffrage plank after next February. While as for the dear old boy who makes up the "remains," he at least can't hurt us and anyway, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

Four-fifths of the New York legislators who opposed Gov. Hughes' efforts to prevent race-track gambling, failed of re-election the next time, thereafter, that they were candidates.

An even larger proportion of those Congressmen who voted to have Lorimer occupy the seat, in the Senate, to which he had not been elected, have been retired from legislative activity. These are marks of real progress.

If the Hinmans, Cuviliers, *et al,* could be compelled to follow King Jehoram's example, in departing without being desired, there would be more room for better men, in legislative halls. Merritt thinks he would rather be a congressman than an assemblyman. Prevention is better than cure, 16 to 1, and we ought to keep him from being either, if possible.

In any event our victory will not be retarded or diminished, but rather surely hastened and augmented, by systematic organization.

# MARCH WITH US ON NOVEMBER 9th IN THE GREAT TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

BY

JAMES LEES LAIDLAW

IF we do not celebrate our victories, we will be considered indifferent. If we do not show life, and protest loudly against defeats, we will be considered discouraged and out of the contest. Therefore, let us resort to the torch, not for anarchy or arson; but for the enlightenment of our opponents and the encouragement of our sympathizers! Although disappointed, perhaps, there is not a true suffragist who was discouraged by the recent defeat of the equal suffrage amendment in Ohio. We are ready to go at it again with renewed energy and keep on until an enlightened civilization overcomes the evil forces and their well meaning but much deceived allies which are opposing us.

The tide is rising so high that a few waves more must break down the barriers. Let us but bend our energies to the work!

We shall have a splendid opportunity to display our courage in adversity and our exultation in victory on November 9th in this great torchlight procession.

We have faith in our fellow countrymen to believe several states will this November enfranchise their women; but even if they do not, it will simply mean that the tide is not yet at its height, but that the waves of suffrage progress have reached a higher point than ever before and weakened the obstructions so that the next wave will bear us on to success.

JAMES LEES LAIDLAW
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND
PRESIDENT NATIONAL MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No defeat can be so overwhelming as to daunt the courage of those working for human welfare, justice and equality. Throughout the ages the only enduring victories have been those of progress; and the leaders in the movement of civilization have been those who were inspired by visions of better conditions for future generations. Now the world is about to take a great step forward, an advance such as comes perhaps once in a century. This step is to be the universal recognition of the rights of women to equality under the law; which of course means equal political rights, equal economic and moral standards for men and women. Think how glorious to see the awakening after generations of endeavor! We of this generation are indeed fortunate, for we have at least seen the dawn of the new era.

Come, men and women, show your faith and courage to the world; you may have both, but how will you inspire others if you do not stand and proclaim your convictions. This is the reason for the torchlight parade of Saturday evening, November 9th. There will be bright, colored lanterns for women, torches for men, Greek fire electric batons, search lights and other illuminations. If you will march, please send your name to the Parade Committee, 30 East 34th Street, or join through any of the suffrage organizations.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, returned from her suffrage tour from the Atlantic to the Pacific, during which she worked for suffrage in six campaign states, will lead the division of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The New York State Association and its affiliated clubs throughout the State will be represented. Women from other state associations and clubs will be in line.

The hosts of the Woman Suffrage Party by Assembly Districts and Boroughs will swell the ranks.

The Collegiate Equal Suffrage League in cap and gown will be a fine group.

The Woman's Trade Union League with its message of industrial justice.

The Wage Earner's League with its noble army of women who work not only for themselves, but for others.

A representative group from the Woman's Political Union and some other organizations not on the Co-operative Committee will swell the ranks and add to the beauty and variety of this great army of womanhood. Thousands of men we hope will be proud to march in this company.

The Men's League will welcome recruits whose names may be sent to the officers of the League, 11 Broadway. Those enrolling will be assigned places; but if you find at the last moment that you have not enrolled, do not stay away for that reason but come to Fifth Avenue between 55th and 58th Streets on Saturday evening, November 9th, at seven o'clock, ask a marshal to place you and you will be heartily welcome.

It is expected that we shall have delegations from all the equal suffrage states, at least ten other states in which an active campaign is in progress. The Men's Leagues of Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and New York are to be represented, as well as the universities of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, New York, The City College and probably others.

The New National Men's League which is the central body of the various affiliated Men's Leagues will have a delegation.

The New York Men's League has invited all the officers and men of the New York State National Guard to march and it is hoped that many of them may turn out with us as individuals.

Members of various non-political organizations and societies have enlisted in this non-partisan equal suffrage division, and the men's division of the Parade promises to show as never before that the voters of this country are not content with votes for themselves but want VOTES FOR WOMEN.

# WOMAN VOTER LETTERGRAM

## A SUFFRAGE PLANK

**How would you phrase a night-letter of fifty words to your delegate in a National Convention, presenting reasons for his party adopting Woman Suffrage in its platform?**

**Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, of the Woman Suffrage Party, offers a prize of Ten Dollars in gold for the best Lettergram of fifty words, sent to The Woman Voter Contest Editor, 30 East 34th Street, New York City, before October 15th, 1912.**

**In submitting lettergrams it is not necessary to use the form printed as a suggestion in the August Voter. Send in any form, on any paper, but do not exceed 50 words.**

**Prize Lettergram and name of winner will be announced in the November issue of The Woman Voter.**

# WOMAN, THE TAXPAYER

BY

BOLTON HALL

THOSE who see that a reform, the spirit of which they disapprove, must come, often propose a change, a palliation of the plan. They adapt the dilatory measure, which then seems to reformers to be easy to get. And, we reformers, too, often espouse the emaculated substitute.

In some such way, the English Lords are willing to help property-owning, taxpaying-woman suffrage. This is in part a recognition of the lamentable fact that our laws are made by Men chiefly to make property secure, rather than to secure liberty. But it is mainly an effort to retain power in the propertied class. Like the doctrine that citizens should pay taxes to support the Government in proportion to their ability and not in proportion to the special benefits they obtain from Government, it is a plea for the importance of riches. It is based upon the fallacy that the land-owning income-catchers are the real payers of taxes. In fact, they are only collectors who turn over a part of what the laws give them in order that the Government may have funds.

The consumer is the real taxpayer, and those who hand over the money to the public treasury are often nothing but private collectors who take care to charge well for their work.

If an owner "pays taxes" at the current rate on land which he rents out or which he holds for the future unearned increase in value, he actually pays no taxes on it whatever; because when he bought it, he paid only for the net income it would bring or the future value it would gain. The fact that the land would be subject to a certain amount of taxes caused him to pay a smaller purchase price than if the land were tax-free. In other words, he deducted from the price, enough to compensate him for what he expects to pay out from the gross income.

Thus: if he buys a lot which will rent for $100. (one hundred dollars) and which will be taxed each year only $10. (ten dollars) the seller will exact the value of a net income of $90. (ninety dollars) per year. At the usual twenty years purchase, that will be $1,800. (eighteen hundred dollars). If he knows that the lot will have to pay $50. (fifty dollars) per year in taxes, he will pay only $1,000. (one thousand dollars) that is twenty times the $50. (fifty dollars) annual net income. Or, if he buys a house which he rents out, then he collects the rents from his tenants and turns over to the Government only part of what he gets.

The rent payers are the real tax payers, because they are those who use up the house, they are the consumers and the consumer pays all the taxes that enter into the cost of the commodity.

If taxes on houses are increased, building is checked, because houses cost more to carry; and then the owner is able to get a higher rent than if the supply of houses were unchecked. The thing used being made dearer by the taxes, the price to the user goes up.

In a similar manner when we buy any goods, we pay the enhanced prices which are due to business licenses, excise, personal property taxes and tariff. The manufacturer and retailer must add these to his prices as he adds all other costs or he would go out of business.

So that the woman and her children, who are by far the largest part of the community, and are consequently the largest consumers, pay the largest part of the direct and indirect taxes, that fall on commodities.

Now, the object and the sole justification of *Votes for Women* is democracy. That all the people may be represented, not only male people or propertied people, but every one. Propertied women are just as likely to make laws for the advantage of the propertied class as male people are likely to make laws for the advantage of the male class.

Only that which is right is expedient. Why, then, should women, to gain an illusive victory, desert and betray their poorer sisters, the very ones who are most in need of the protection of a vote?

Let us have womanhood suffrage, not only votes for some women; for we are of one flesh with all our sisters in the world.

---

## DOCTOR SIMON FLEXNER.

The suffrage is in my opinion not only a right of women, but a necessity for them if they are to take their proper share of the responsible duties of modern society. They must learn to bear the direct burden of responsibility for government and to prepare the minds of their children for bearing this burden. To perform such duties through another is to perform them inadequately and without full appreciation of their high importance.

---

## B. RUSSELL HERTS.

I am in hearty sympathy with the woman suffrage cause. I have devoted a good deal of time and energy to its advancement, and it seems to me that the outlook for woman suffrage in the United States is brighter than perhaps in any other country at present, except in Italy where Mr. Marconi tells me that extension of the vote is likely to take place within the next year. The King of Italy, by-the-way, is a strong woman suffragist.

# WHY I BELIEVE IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE

BY

LYMAN BEECHER STOWE

THEORETICALLY, I have always believed in woman suffrage because it has always seemed to me absolutely irrational to make a sex distinction in a matter of common concern to all human beings. Within the last four or five years, however, my attitude has changed from that of merely luke-warm theoretic approval to earnest and vital advocacy. My change in attitude was brought about in two ways. In the first place, some four years ago I was asked by a certain magazine to write an article upon the effects of woman suffrage in the then four states where it had been granted; based upon the best evidence obtainable, without actually visiting the states and making a first-hand investigation. In preparing this article I interviewed all the members of Congress, both Senators and Representatives, from the then four suffrage states of Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, and Colorado. Not one of these Congressmen had ever discussed the matter with any other. Some of them stated that it was as difficult for them to express their opinion upon woman suffrage as it would be for a Representative of one of the other states to express his opinion on manhood suffrage; difficult, in other words, because they had so long taken it for granted. I did not ask these Congressmen their opinions on the question, but merely questioned them on conditions before and after the granting of suffrage to women. Some of them acknowledged that they had vigorously opposed its introduction. All agreed upon these three points as to its effect:

*First: That it had greatly improved the administration of the schools, the institutions for the care of unfortunates of all descriptions, and the parks; in other words, they all agreed that it had greatly improved the departments of government which might be called "community house-keeping."*

*Second: They all agreed that it had prevented even the nomination of men of personally disreputable character, known as yellow dogs, because the women voters were sure to scratch them on the ticket; in other words, they did not show the masculine loyalty to the straight ticket. What they were interested in was straight candidates.*

*Third: That it had produced none of the ill effects predicted by the anti-suffragists.*

Aside from the testimony of these members of Congress, I have been lead to believe in woman suffrage by my observation of the results of girl suffrage in my work in connection with Junior Republics and schools and institutions where boys and girls enjoy the privileges of self-government. The girl citizens of the original Junior Republic at Freeville, New York, had to fight for the right of suffrage very much as the women of the state are now fighting. In the early days of the Republic the girls voted as a matter of course. At a hotly contested election a certain boy candidate challenged the vote of a certain girl whom he had good reason to believe was going to vote against him. He claimed that her vote was void because the women of the State of New York could not vote and the law of the State held in the Republic unless changed by a special enactment of their own.

This was made a test case before the citizens' court and the boy judge upheld the contention of the candidate for office. Consequently, not only this girl's vote, but the votes of all the other girls were thrown out. Thereupon, a member of the legislature (the laws were then passed by a legislature instead of a town meeting, as at present) who believed that the girls should vote, introduced a bill giving them the right of suffrage. This bill passed the legislature and required only the signature of the President to become effective. At this point the boy who had challenged the girl's vote went to a boon companion of his and pointed out that some action must be taken to secure the President's veto for this bill on the ground that if passed it would ruin their political careers. They thereupon called the girls together at a meeting and made an adroit appeal to them to petition the President to veto the suffrage bill. The chief argument advanced in the appeal was that it was unladylike to vote. Finally, they succeeded in persuading all the girls except an obstinate minority of six or eight to sign the desired petition to the President. These minority girls were looked upon with contempt by the others as unladylike. A committee of three girls then waited upon the President with the petition. He was just about to sign the suffrage bill, but after reading the petition he told the girls that he had supposed that they wanted to vote, but that since it seemed that they did not, he would veto the bill, which he proceeded to do.

A little later the question of taxation was taken up by the legislature. At that time the citizens were divided into industrial classes. Three for the boys and three for the girls, but the boys' classes averaged thirty members each and the girls only fifteen. A bill was introduced by the members who had defeated the girls' suffrage bill to the effect that the industrial classes should be made the unit for taxation and that each class should contribute a fixed and like amount. On that basis, obviously, the girls were to be taxed

twice as heavily as the boys. In spite of this or possibly because of it the bill was passed, signed by the President and became a law. Immediately a committee of leading girl citizens came to their friend, the member who introduced the suffrage bill, with loud protestations of the injustice which had been perpetrated upon them. They repented of having opposed the suffrage bill and besought their champion to introduce another bill of like nature. This he magnanimously consented to do and the bill was passed, after a vigorous campaign on the part of the girls, was signed by the boy President and became the law of the Republic.

In the hundred or more schools and institutions throughout the country other than Junior Republics where the boys and girls practice self-government the girls show equal fitness with the boys for self-government both as voters and as office holders.

Therefore, I think it fair to reason by analogy that if girls have as much self-governing ability as boys, women have as much as men. While there are many other reasons why I believe in woman suffrage it is on these two experiences that I chiefly base my faith.

---

# THE BREAK-UP OF THE FAMILY

BY

ALGERNON S. CRAPSEY

THE granting of the vote to women is only one factor in the intricate problem incident upon the break-up of the family. Very few of us are aware of the fact that the family, in anything like its original form, has been destroyed and never can be restored.

In its beginning, and all through its vital history, the family was the industrial unit of society. It came into existence after women had domesticated fire and had discovered the secret of agriculture. Before that time there had been no unit of industry. Men and women wandered in groups seeking food by hunting and by fishing and, after the domestication of animals, drifting from place to place in search of pasture. The men left the women and wandered far and wide by themselves, engaging in war, hunting, fishing and herding—the women were for long periods thrown on their own resources, and in due time domesticated fire and practiced the arts of tillage. These two events in the history of the human evolution were the beginnings of civilization. In this way woman established the home, and housekeeping began. Men coming from the battle or the chase found a fire on the hearth and a cake on the table, the woman made him comfortable and he took possession of the establishment, and reduced the woman to subjection.

Living thus in close companionship with a woman, man became conscious of his fatherhood. He awakened to the fact that the woman's child was his child and in his son he saw the continuance of his life. When man became fully conscious of his fatherhood, this fact dominated his life—the labor of his son was the support of his age, the worship of his ghost by his son was his happiness after death. In this new age the man reduced the woman to subjection and guarded her chastity with jealous care that he might be sure that the child born of her was his child—the chastity of woman as woman has never been valued by man. All that he cares for is the chastity of his wife.

The family when once established, was centered in the father. He owned it. It consisted of his wife and the children and the slaves. These were all the property of the man. He was absolute lord and master in his own domain. The word family is derived from the Oocan word *famul*—which means Slave. In the family the wife held the position of Chief Slave. The family was an industrial institution. It created all that it consumed. Upon the land of the family the food and the clothing of the family were grown, and by the family the raw material was made ready for human consumption. In the ancient state, the state was an aggregation of families. The two forms of government, the family and the political, were contemporaneous for ages. The state has authority in political matters, but its jurisdiction did not extend beyond the threshold of the family. Then the father was supreme. The state was supported by the surplus product of the family.

This institution no longer exists because it is no longer necessary. The family under present conditions is not and can not be the industrial unit. The invention of labor-saving machinery has made that forever impossible. The community is superceding the family as the organic industrial unit. The work of the woman has been taken out of the home into the factory, and the woman has followed it. The state is no longer an aristocracy of father. It is a democracy of men and women and children. Government has become largely a matter of housekeeping. The old state founded upon the family has perished with the family. The new state has entered upon duties which formerly were family duties. It is looking over the care of the children and interfering with matters of housekeeping on every hand.

From such a state woman cannot be excluded. Her entrance upon political activity is not only advisable, it is inevitable.

If anyone deplores this he must not blame the Suffragette, he must blame the steam-engine. For the steam-engine has destroyed the family, deposed the father, liberated the children and given freedom to the woman.

# FAITH IN HUMANITY IMPLIED IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE

BY

C. Q. PAYNE

IN his great work, "Creative Evolution," Professor Bergson summarizes the newer attitude of philosophy towards life when he says that "the future overflows the present." Also that "before the evolution of life the portals of the future remain wide open." In this view of evolution the vital impulse involves a creation unceasingly renewed in which not only the forms of life but the ideas are created that will enable the intellect to understand and find its way about among them.

This conception opens up a vista of enormous possibilities for the human race in the future, and it seems to me that in the spirit of this newer philosophy some of the general objections which have been advanced against extending political rights to women can best be met.

This is an unfinished world, a world in the making. If it were otherwise then the conservative attitude towards human societies and their destinies would clearly be right, and it would then be best to seclude, safeguard and protect every virtue which humanity has slowly developed.

It is true that the protective or conservative instinct seems inherent in the very structure of the universe and many types of life, such as the molluscs, ganoid fishes, etc., provided themselves with a hard covering as a means of protection from attack.

But the animal that shut itself up in such a citadel, condemned itself to partial torpor. Those types which chose sheltered protection, found they had chosen a blind alley. The clam of to-day is almost exactly the same as his brother of the palaeozoic age. It is safe to say that the prize of the greatest success in human destinies as in the evolution of life has been achieved by those who accepted the heaviest risks. In the inevitable struggle and contest new faculties are called upon, and the boldest spirits establish new conditions more harmonious and responsive to the creative call.

The seclusion of women to purely family affairs does doubtless protect them from contact with various forms of vice and crime, but in the long run their protection can be best insured by so improving social conditions that vice and crime in social and political life shall be reduced to a minimum.

To improve human conditions in this unfinished world there is need of every ounce of faith, courage and virtue which humanity can bring to bear upon the problems which remain to be solved. In this work women have as much at stake as men, that the conditions fostered in home life shall not be stultified and defeated by a low level of social and political conditions surrounding the home. It is in the faces of the finest type of women that one can best realize the great spiritual possibilities ahead of the human race.

Emerson has said that "Civilization is the power of good women." The advocate of woman suffrage must ultimately base his hope for its benefit upon his faith in humanity and human destiny. In the work of social improvement the instinct and power of women should be afforded a larger scope in the future than in the past, and for this purpose, realizing and yet chosing the risks, political rights for women are desirable as a means to this end.

Robert Browning in his later years wrote a sonnet entitled: "Why I am a Liberal," which I quote below, and which I believe is not found among his collected works.

It seems to me that this sonnet admirably expresses an ultimate faith in humanity, that the liberty to pursue the highest purpose of life against convention and prejudice, which has been found good for the individual is also good for all humanity. This clearly applies to women as well as to men.

### "WHY I AM A LIBERAL."

Why? Because all I haply can and do,
All that I am now—all I hope to be—
Whence comes it save from fortune setting free
Body and soul, the purpose to pursue
God traced for both! If fetters not a few
Of prejudice, convention fall from me,
These shall I bid men—each in his degree
Also God-guided—bear, and gayly too?
But little do or can the best of us;
*That little is achieved thro' Liberty.*
Who, then, dare hold—emancipated thus—
His fellow shall continue bound? Not I
Who live, love, labor freely, nor discuss
A brother's right to Freedom. That is "Why."

---

Owing to lack of space we are obliged to hold, until the next issue of THE WOMAN VOTER, a remarkable article on woman suffrage by the **Reverend Samuel H. Bishop, LL.D., Ph. D.**, a timely contribution, **Woman Suffrage From the Standpoint of a Jurist**, by **William Littleford, President of the Ohio Men's League, Is Woman Suffrage Right?** by **Sanford W. Abbey**, formerly of the New York Legislature, **The Question of Expediency** by **Nelson S. Spencer, The Tricks of the Trade** by **Arthur S. Levy** and **Woman's Right to the Ballot** by **John Sherwin Crosby.**

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

**The Ohio Campaign A VICTORY—Not a Defeat**

At this writing (September 17) the result of the votes (by counties) cast at the special election September 3 has not yet been officially reported. It is impossible, therefore, to analyze the vote.

Besides the woman suffrage amendment seven others were defeated. They are, The fifty million dollar bond issue for good roads; Prohibition of outdoor advertising; Abolition of the death penalty; Use of voting machines; Elimination of the word "white" from the constitution; Appointment of women to certain offices. The last-named was the proposal introduced at the request of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and if carried it would have made it possible for women to serve as trustees of public institutions. Under the Ohio Constitution all such trustees (even of institutions in which women and children are maintained) must be "electors," and as women are not electors in Ohio they are barred from a branch of the public service where the mother mind and the mother heart is sorely needed.

The defeat of the proposal to eliminate the word "white" from the constitution is impossible of explanation on any grounds creditable either to the morality or the intelligence of the men who cast the majority of votes on this amendment. White males are the qualified electors according to the present Constitution though the negro is fully protected in his right to vote by the Federal Constitution. This amendment was introduced for the purpose of embarrassing the suffragists and winning from their measure the support of the colored voters of the State since the woman suffrage amendment if carried would have taken the words "white" and "male" from the article of the constitution which designates who shall be electors.

The really important fact in connection with the vote on amendment 23 is this: that more men voted "yes" on woman suffrage in this, our first campaign, than have ever voted on the question, pro and con, in any other state in which the question had been up. The vote being 249,420 to 336,875 against according to newspaper records. Less than 50 per cent. of the vote of the State was polled which is not so good a record as we hoped for, considering that this election was by far the most important which has been before our people since the Civil War.

As to the general results of the election on our question I cannot do better for THE VOTER than to append the following which I wrote at the request of the editor of the Cleveland *Leader* who published it Sunday, September 8:

"The Saturday before election the writer said in *The Public* (Chicago): 'The forces of evil may prevail to the extent of defeating amendment 23 on September 3, but the righteousness of the measure is not thereby defeated. No matter what the result of the count of votes, this campaign is already won in its deeper meaning, in its spiritual significance.' The chief value of any reform, perhaps, lies in the influence it exerts on the minds and hearts of the men and women who engage in it.'

We could not know then how gloriously victorious we were going to be in experiencing this thing which men call defeat. To have won more than two hundred thousand votes from the best men in the state is in itself an achievement so great, when one considers the short time in which we had to work, that it must be perfectly evident to every one that the beginning of the end of this struggle for the political emancipation of women is in sight in Ohio.

It was FEAR that defeated amendment 23. And that fear expressed itself in the vote of the saloon keeper and his master and in the votes of all their allied interests. It expressed itself, too, in the vote of many narrow-minded clergymen, Catholic and Protestant. It expressed itself through the vote of the selfish layman, who whined that he 'would be for letting the women vote if he could be sure that they would all vote dry.' It expressed itself in the vote of the political hanger-on who knows that eventually his tribe must cease. It expressed itself in the votes of men whose fear was simply the fear of change, of attempting something new. And so all of these—those who for selfish reasons feared the women would vote "dry," and those whose mental caliber precludes their distinguishing between a principle and a person, those who were afraid of their jobs and those who were afraid of change—made common cause against amendment 23 and joined hands to prevent the extension of citizenship to women.

And back of this FEAR of the men whose votes were cast against woman suffrage was and is the FEAR of women. Some of these women are so well conditioned materially, that they are afraid of having the established order disturbed. They are the ones who welcome all privileges, but who are afraid of responsibilities. Some of them are those who think men will like them better if they say they do not want to vote and so they say it as an economically dependent class will always say and do the things demanded of them by those who feed and clothe them.

Yes, it was FEAR that defeated amendment 23. And as it is true that it was those who are afraid who were against this amendment, so it is also true that the unafraid were for it. The men who voted for amendment 23 are the free men of the

state and the women who worked for amendment 23 are the free women of the state, for it has been said truly that the 'mind is the seat of slavery.' And these women whose desire for freedom makes them free will go right on with the fight for woman suffrage. Their ranks have been strengthened numerically by the battle they have just fought and never were they so 'strong in the faith' as now. Everywhere, all over the state, they are renewing their vows. This is a great forward movement, and behind it, actuating it, is a zeal profoundly religious—a kind of divine madness that they who have eyes and yet see not call "insanity."

The woman suffragists will wage another battle under the initiative and referendum. They will go to work almost immediately in order that the impetus of the present campaign may not be lost. Before the end of the month a conference will be called in Cleveland by the state president, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, and at that meeting the details of the next campaign will be decided upon.

The summer campaign has been tremendously well worth while. Friendships between women and women and between women and men have been cemented by this shoulder to shoulder fight. Among these men and women prevails a better understanding, quickened sympathies, a finer sense of justice, a larger humanity, truer ideals of service and a nobler vision of the time that is to be. These are the fruits of a campaign which is but the forerunner of the one which shall eventually succeed. Founded upon the unchanging principles of justice the cause cannot fail. It will win at last by the force of LOVE—that LOVE which shall cast out FEAR."

*Elizabeth J. Hauser.*

---

**Concerning the Presidential Candidates** Mr. Raymond Pullman has kindly sent THE WOMAN VOTER a copy of Director Durand's statement regarding the number of women who will cast votes in this year's presidential campaign. For reference use by our readers we herewith present excerpts from the report:

In using the figures contained in this statement, it should be understood that they do not represent the number of actual women voters, but rather the number who at the time the census was taken in April, 1910, were eligible to vote from the standpoint of age alone, aside from any qualifications based upon naturalization, education, length of residence, or considerations of a like nature; and furthermore that no account is taken of those who have become of age since April, 1910, or of those who may have died since that date.

The whole number of women in these six states taken together who were of voting age in 1910 was 1,346,925, of whom 654,784, or 48.6 per cent., were native whites of native parentage; 333,925, or 24.7 per cent., native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 327,682, or 24.3 per cent., foreign-born whites; 13,488, or 1 per cent., negroes; and 17,046, or 1.3 per cent., "all other," that is, Indians, and Chinese, Japanese, and other Asiatics.

| State | Total females 21 and over | Native White: Native parentage | Native White: Foreign or mixed parentage | Native White: Foreign born white | Negro | All other (1) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total (six states) | 1,346,925 | 654,784 | 333,925 | 327,682 | 13,488 | 17,046 |
| California, total | 671,386 | 308,000 | 174,435 | 171,870 | 6,936 | 10,145 |
| Colorado, total.. | 213,425 | 122,780 | 43,605 | 42,810 | 3,861 | 369 |
| Idaho, total.... | 69,818 | 40,258 | 17,043 | 11,242 | 187 | 1,088 |
| Utah, total..... | 85,729 | 26,838 | 32,901 | 24,849 | 313 | 828 |
| Washington, total | 277,727 | 141,260 | 59,732 | 70,836 | 1,697 | 4,202 |
| Wyoming, total. | 28,840 | 15,648 | 6,209 | 6,075 | 494 | 414 |

In view of these statistics unusual interest is attached to the attitude of the presidential candidates on women and citizenship. The Men's League has secured statements from all of the candidates save the Honorable Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt.

At the time of going to press Governor Wilson had added nothing to the following note sent last winter to Miss Edith M. Whitmore, Chairman of the Borough of Richmond for the Woman Suffrage Party:

My Dear Madam:—Allow me to acknowledge with real appreciation your letter of January 31, in which you put me a very difficult question. I can only say that my own mind is in the midst of the debate which it involves. I do not feel that I am ready to utter my confident judgment as yet about it. I am honestly trying to work my way toward a just conclusion.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Several times during the summer, when it was rumored that the Democratic Candidate was in retirement on a yacht or at his summer home, we hoped that he had wrestled with the debate and reached a conclusion. We are now inclined to fear that other matters have pressed in and caused the candidate to forget his million potential constituents. If he hesitates until after the election, he may find that they have not forgotten his decidedly cold attitude towards woman voters. Meanwhile he graciously permits the establishing of women's auxiliaries to use all possible direct and indirect influence in his behalf. Mrs. J. Bordman Harriman says for the women who favor Wilson:

We shall make no issue so far as suffrage for women is concerned. We wish to see the condition of women and children bettered, and we believe, after a careful study of the position of the candidates, that Gov. Wilson has fathered so much remedial legislation that he is the logical candidate of the women.

We disagree with Mrs. Harriman, for we cannot see how a man who has reached no conclusion relative to suffrage is the candidate of either voteless women or women voters.

A similar case of arrested development is President Taft, who passed his fifty-fifth birthday recently and is still publishing his thought in suffrage at the age of sixteen! In reply to Mr. Beadle's query, he addressed the Men's League as follows:

HIP! HIP!
Remember, ladies, when you vote,
This sage remark from times remote—
"Success is sure, when all agree"
Unite! and let that union be
On something fine,—say
LIPTON'S TEA

When I was sixteen years old, a graduate of the Woodward High School in Cincinnati, I took as the subject of my very wise and forceful address at that time "Woman's Suffrage," and I strongly approved it. Now since that time I have had a good deal of experience in one way and another, but I don't know that I have changed my opinion on it, except in this: That I don't think we ought to take as radical a step as that without being certain that when we do take it it will meet the approval of all those, or substantially all of those, in whose interest the franchise is extended, because if it does not meet their view, and they don't avail themselves of the opportunity to exercise the influence which that would give them, then we should be in a bad way, because we might thereby lose a substantial proportion of the votes of those that would be for better things. Therefore I am willing to wait until there shall be a substantial—not unanimous—but a substantial call from that sex before the suffrage is extended.

With regard to Theodore Roosevelt, the VOTER has already spoken. Women's part in the progressive movement is so substantial that it is almost a prophecy of what future political work will be. The suffrage plank in the platform of the National Progressives is as follows:

The Progressive Party believing that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy which denies political rights on account of sex, pledges itself to the task of securing Equal Suffrage to men and women alike.

In speaking at the National Progressive Convention at Chicago, Mr. Roosevelt said:

Workingwomen have the same need to combine for protection that workingmen have; the ballot is as necessary for one class as for the other; we do not believe that with the two sexes there is identity of function, but we do believe that there should be equality of right; and therefore we favor woman suffrage. Surely if women could vote they would strengthen the hands of those who are endeavoring to deal in efficient fashion with evils such as the white slave traffic; evils which can in part be dealt with nationally, but which in large part can be reached only by determined local action, such as insisting on the widespread publication of the names of the owners, the landlords, of houses used for immoral purposes.

It is greatly to be regretted that when the speech appeared in the form of a Senate document, the modifying statement was added:—

In those conservative states where there is genuine doubt how the women stand on this matter I suggest that it be referred to a vote of the women so that they may themselves make the decision.

There have been various explanations of this matter, but none which are satisfactory to all suffragists. Whether the conversion of the Bull Moose candidate be sincere or not, however, the good faith of the Progressives as a group is not to be questioned.

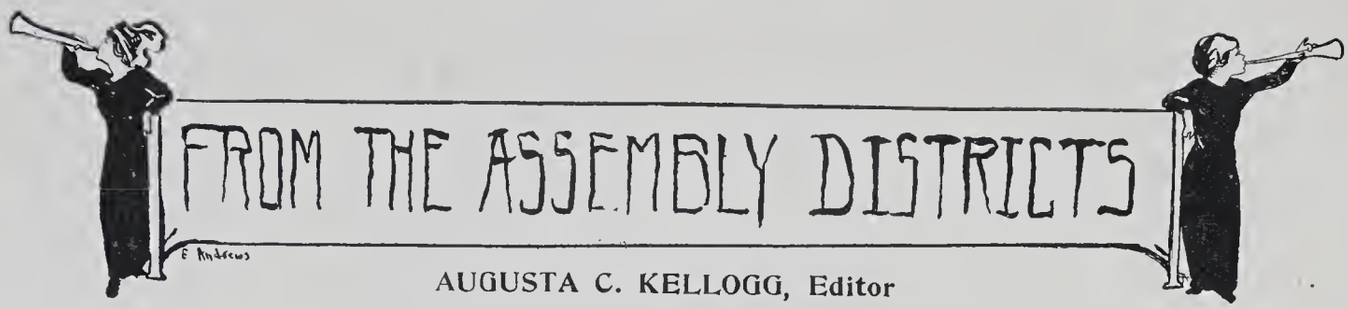
The Prohibitionists are also with us. We regret that in an editorial of the July issue we did not qualify our statement that Senator La Follette was "the first and for a long time the only presidential candidate who openly expressed our cause." We are glad to publish the following statement from that party:

Eugene W. Chafin, the Prohibition candidate for president, for more than a quarter of a century has been an open advocate of woman suffrage; and since 1872, when the first nominating convention of the Prohibition party was held, that party has never failed in national convention to declare for woman suffrage.

In addition, I might add that the Prohibition party was the first party to declare for "equal pay for equal work," the first party to declare against child labor, and the only party that ever made a declaration for the suppression of the white slave trade and prostitution.

There is no doubt with regard to the position of the Socialist candidate for President. The Socialists, like the Prohibitionists, have always had faith in women and have stood for equal justice. Eugene V. Debs, writing for THE WOMAN VOTER, said:

In less than ten years women will be voters in every state of this union. The men who are opposed to the right of women to vote are least fit to exercise that right themselves. The government in the control of which women have no voice is a loathsome despotism that belongs to the middle ages.




AUGUSTA C. KELLOGG, Editor

NOTE:—Owing to an unavoidable series of circumstances, notes intended for the September issue of the VOTER were delayed. We give them herewith News for this department should reach Mrs. Kellogg by the 18th of each month. Help us secure a good calendar of events to come by sending advance notices.—*Ed.*

## SUMMER ACTIVITIES

### THE 2nd.

Miss Alberta M. Hill, who is acting leader in Miss Dock's absence, is making a great success of the many meetings she holds. In 4 meetings 107 enrollments have been secured, the policeman on the beat being included at one meeting. The audiences are large and attentive and consist often of young girls eighteen or twenty years of age, who show an intense interest and are greatly disappointed when told they are too young to become members of the Party. Meetings were held on July 18 and 26, and August 1 and 8. The speakers were John Sherwin Crosby, Louis Sigand, Alberta M. Hill, Sarah McPike, Elena M. Barrell.

### THE 15th.

The 15th is another very active district. Meetings were held under the direction of Miss Martha Klatschken, July 20 and 27, and August 3 and 10, at 79th Street and Broadway, 84th Street and Broadway, 82nd Street and Amsterdam Avenue and 84th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. A goodly number of enrollments have been taken during the month and a marked change in the attitude of mind of the street audiences is observed. People are much more interested and attentive than at the street meetings last summer. The speakers at the meetings were Mrs. Rose Livingstone, Hon. John Sherwin Crosby, Miss Marion Burritt, Miss M. Swartz and Miss Klatschken.

In answer to a request of Miss Klatschken to attend a meeting in the 15th A. D., Charles Frederick Adams, the writer, said:

"I regret that my absence should have prevented even an early acknowledging of your invitation, which I esteem as a great compliment, as it is an honor to be called by so brilliant a champion of the great cause, to assist in that glorious struggle.

"Let me say, in passing, that at one of the 'Round Table Conference' over which I presided, at the Chautauqua, in Ohio, I chose as the subject for discussion, the pending suffrage amendment to the Ohio Constitution. Very great interest was shown, and it turned out that the sentiment of the 'forum' was *overwhelmingly* for the amendment. It was only after much coaxing that two (very old) gentlemen ventured —very apologetically, to suggest doubts or objections—one, on the ground that he 'revered and admired women too much to wish her to descend into the roughness and vulgarity of politics;' the other, on the ground that 'women didn't really *want* the ballot.' It was 'all I could do' to get these ghosts a quiet hearing, and when I pointed out that the right to vote *being* a 'right,' if only *one* woman wished to exercise it, no one had a right to prevent her because *other* women chose to abstain, the entire audience applauded and shouted approval. I am told that they are very hopeful of carrying the amendment.

Faithfully yours,

"CHARLES FREDERICK ADAMS."

### THE 16th.

On July 16 a meeting was held at 42nd Street and Prospect Avenue. Miss Ida Craft and Miss Cornelia Swinnerton spoke to an audience composed almost entirely of children.

### THE 19th.

A unique demonstration was conceived and carried out in the 19th Assembly District by Miss Marion Tilden Burritt, to commemorate the 64th anniversary of the first Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, New York, July 19th and 20th, 1848.

For three successive evenings meetings were held simultaneously in three different parts of the district and "Voters" sold and leaflets given out at one or two other points as well. Mrs. Hughston, with her able corps of assistants, was stationed at the corner of 116th Street and Broadway, on the first night and at 110th and Broadway on the two succeeding evenings. Mrs.

# BUREAU OF SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS

INCORPORATED

MRS. MARY HUTTON PELL, PRESIDENT

LONDON PARIS

*This Bureau caters to the requirements of those who know how but are often too busy to attend to the multitude of odds and ends in connection with the modern household; and is prepared to furnish original ideas and unique designs, or to superintend entertainments on established lines, relieving the hostess of all responsibility.*
*Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners Suppers, Weddings Teas, Receptions, Dances, Card Parties, Children's Parties designed and managed personally, or menus and recipes furnished. Entertaining talent provided when desired.*
*In response to the very general demands of its patrons, the Bureau undertakes to supply the highest class of teachers, tutors, governesses and kindergartners, either visiting or resident, for schools or families.*

**Agency, 15 East 43rd Street, New York** **Telephone, 7051 Bryant**


Faught, with her splendidly organized election district back of her, took charge of the meetings at Morningside Park and Cathedral Parkway; Mrs. W. S. Owen, with the enthusiastic help of Mr. Owen and Miss Cooper, conducted the series given at Manhattan Street and Broadway, while Miss Josephine Roche, leader of the 5th Assembly District, acted as Chairman of a meeting held to attract the summer students at 120th Street and Amsterdam Ave.

Before the meetings, an automobile decorated with suffrage flags and bearing a large transparency, went up and down the several streets from 101st to 133rd Streets, and from Broadway to Eighth Avenue. There was a great poster behind announcing at what corners meetings were to be held and the whole was illumined by the play of sparkling toy fire-works.

Among the speakers were Mr. John Sherwin Crosby, Mr. William C. Amos, president of the district Republican Club; Mr. Frank Rathbun, Mr. Preston Slosson, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, Mrs. Marguerite Charter, Miss Martha Klatschken and Miss Marion Burritt.

The thorough stirring up which the district received through this "jubilee" celebration was followed up on August 8th with a lecture given by Professor John Dewey at the summer session of Columbia University, on "Some Educational Aspects of Woman Suffrage." With the consent of Dr. Egbert, Director of the Summer Session, this lecture was announced among the special features scheduled in the regular weekly bulletin and was attended to the utmost capacity of the large Horace Mann auditorium, scores being turned away. After the lecture a thousand announcements were distributed of meetings to be held the following evening at Manhattan Street and Broadway, and Amsterdam Avenue and 120th Street. This effort also bore fruit, for both meetings were waited for. At the latter place the students began to assemble half an hour before the meeting was scheduled and when it was over, enrollments were found of people from seven states beside New York.

The speakers at these meetings were Mr. John Sherwin Crosby, Miss Klatschken, Miss Burritt, Mr. Frank Rathbun and Mr. Andrew F. Murray, who as all New York suffragists now know, is the Assemblyman from the 19th Assembly District who introduced the Woman Suffrage Bill into the Assembly last winter.

**THE 23rd.**

July 16 there was a meeting at 162d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Mrs. J. Bolles was in charge of the meeting and Miss Alberta Hill, Miss Clara Lemlich, and Mrs. M. Charter were the speakers.

**THE 27th.**

On July 16 and 23 meetings were held under the leadership of Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks, at 45th Street and Broadway. The audiences were large in numbers and very much interested in the arguments of the speakers, who were Mrs. Ries, Mrs. Charter, and Miss Klatschken.

**THE 28th.**

On July 23 there was a meeting held on 116th Street, between First and Pleasant Avenues. Miss Sibyl Wilbur, Cornelia Swinnerton, and Frank Nardone were the speakers. The speeches were in both English and Italian. The several hundred persons in the audience displayed much enthusiasm, particularly the Italians. After the meeting Mr. Nardone invited many of the audience to visit his soda fountain near-by, where he presided as host.

**THE 31st.**

A meeting was held July 17th, at Seventh Avenue and 116th Street, under the leadership of Mrs. Galland. The speakers were Miss Wilbur, Miss Swinnerton and Miss A. Golden. The rain interfered somewhat with the attendance.

## STATEN ISLAND.

Great Kills, Staten Island, was visited by its first suffrage meeting early in August. The spot selected was one of the beach hotels, with a charming little grove just above tide water.

Mrs. Ida M. Waters and Mrs. Maud Swartz, guests at the beach for the summer, circularized

*Copyright, 1912, The Bauer Chemical Co., New York.*

# *"The Doctor told us Sanatogen is just what you need for your nerves"*

UNCONSCIOUSLY, perhaps, thousands of men and women, in their desire to forge ahead and accomplish, find themselves suddenly approaching the brink of nervous breakdown.

And how many men and women—under just such circumstances—look back with gratitude to the friendly interest that told them of the remarkable revitalizing and upbuilding powers of Sanatogen, the food tonic.

When nerves lose their vitality—due to overwork, worry or illness—other normal bodily functions also become impaired. Restless sleep, disturbed digestion, physical lassitude, insomnia, are all directly traceable to nerve tire. Sanatogen is intended especially to combat the debilitating ravages of nerve exhaustion. Its scientific combination of purest protein and organic phosphorus—in readily assimilable form—imposes no tax upon digestion—no artificial, harmful stimulation. Sanatogen is just pure concentrated energy and food—replenishing the strength and reserve of the over-taxed nervous system, helping other food to digest and nourish. Over 16,000 physicians have placed the seal of their written endorsement upon Sanatogen as the real, the scientific food and tonic. You may find the answer to your nerve troubles in its use.

**A Remarkable Book FREE Upon Request**

The work of a physician author, beautifully illustrated, which tells you some really interesting things about your nervous system, facts which vitally affect your well-being and which, therefore, you ought to know. Ask for a FREE copy of "Our Nerves of Tomorrow."

***Sanatogen is sold in three sizes, $1.00, $1.90, $3.60***

*Get Sanatogen from your druggist—if not obtainable from him, sent upon receipt of price by*

**THE BAUER CHEMICAL COMPANY, 34-T Irving Place, New York**

**Prof. Thos. B. Stillman M. S., Ph.D.,**
The well-known research chemist of Stevens Institute, writes:
"The chemical union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing phosphorous in the organic phosphate condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with greatest ease."

**Lady Henry Somerset,**
The prominent social reform advocate, writes:
"Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep, invigorates the nerves and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous systems have been entirely undermined, and I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

**David Belasco,**
The eminent dramatic author, writes:
"It gives me pleasure to let you know the wonderfully beneficial results I have experienced from the use of your Sanatogen. It has a most invigorating effect upon the nerves, and I heartily recommend it to all who, like myself, are obliged to overwork."

the village and hotels. Mrs. Frances Lang, Mrs. Hyatt, and Miss Morlan, editor of the *Newsletter,* were sent from the office of the state association, and Mrs. Kaite Batchelder was sent by the City Party to do outskirt duty, as well as to speak. Mrs. Swartz also spoke.

The meeting was well attended and Mrs. Waters presided in a graceful and forceful manner. The local speakers were Miss Whitmore, Chairman of Staten Island W. S. P., and Mrs. Mary Lawton Metcalfe, President of the Politics and Economics Club.

---

## BRONX.

A series of open-air meetings on the Bronx side of Washington Bridge began on Friday the 13th of September, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. William Swan, leader of the 35th A. D. Among the speakers were Mrs. Fiske, Chairman of the Borough, Miss Martha Klatschken, and Mrs. Kouselman. Mrs. Kouselman is a recent advocate of suffrage, and this, her maiden speech for the cause was received by her neighbors with such enthusiasm that she promised to speak again on the 27th.

---

ON August 29th Miss Alberta M. Hill, who is acting leader in the 2nd A. D. in Miss Dock's absence, held a meeting on the corner of Madison and Oliver Streets in front of the house of the Assemblyman of the district. A very good sized crowd listened intently to Miss Hill's speech and 22 enrollments were taken. Miss Hill was afterwards asked to speak at a Tammany picnic. September 17th Miss Hill held another meeting at Jefferson Street and Rutgers Square, where Miss Gertrude Livingston made her first speech. A big crowd of voters seemed much interested, and many signed enrollments, the policeman on the beat being among the number.

The 17th A. D., of which Mrs. Elizabeth L. Morton, is leader, has the splendid record of having held 55 consecutive meetings under the Woman Suffrage Party banner during the summer with the valuable assistance of Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley and many others.

Mrs. Morton in her capacity as leader of the 17th will give suffrage teas at her home, 224 Riverside Drive, the first Tuesday of every month, beginning October 1st, from 4 to 6. All are welcome.

The 17th A. D. of the Progressive Party has extended to the 17th A. D. of the Woman Suffrage Party the privileges of its club house at 257 West 99th Street.

Miss Lena M. Chapman, leader in the 26th A. D., will hold a meeting October 17th at the People's Tabernacle, 54 East 102nd Street, near Madison Avenue, at 8 P. M. This meeting is intended to show how men of all parties favor woman suffrage. The speakers will include a Democrat, Republican, Socialist, Prohibitionist and a Progressive. Miss Alberta Hill will also speak. Miss Ottillie Wigand will have charge of the music.

Mrs. Edgar T. Hoag, who is leader in the 30th A. D., Bronx, held a meeting August 29th, at the corner of 132nd Street and Fifth Avenue.


# A NEW GOODWIN MODEL

Made of Grecian Tricot, which brings out in a charming manner the natural graceful outlines of the form. A luxuriously comfortable, practical and serviceable corset worthy of a prominent place among the incomparable Goodwin models.

Our splendidly illustrated catalog, giving complete directions for the selection and fitting of corsets, will be sent upon request.

We are very successful with out-of-town fittings by means of our special system of measurement.

Goodwin

**CORSETS**

**Of Every Description**

**Wholesale and Retail**

**373 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.**

TELEPHONE, 3293 MADISON SQUARE

**BOSTON, MASS.** 687 Boylston Street

**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.** 330 Sutter Street

**CHICAGO, ILL.** 15 E. Washington St.

EXACT SIZE

When you purchase *this* package, you obtain a handkerchief of exceptional value—beautifully hemstitched—soft laundered—spotlessly white—daintily folded, with insured purity from contamination.

**SEALPACKERCHIEF IS THE ORIGINAL HANDKERCHIEF SOLD IN SEALED PACKAGES**

*This* handkerchief is *your* handkerchief made for *you*, selected by *you*, and only handled by *you*. An exclusively *personal* handkerchief.

**You *buy* from *exposed* samples in a SEALPACKERCHIEF cabinet, but you *receive* handkerchiefs of exceptional value; wrapped in purity tissue, and enclosed in a *sealed* dust and germ-proof *package;* which is never opened from maker to *you*.**

**SEALPACKERCHIEF** handkerchiefs are perfect in weave; width of hem; regularity of hemstitching; clean, soft-laundered, snowy-white, ready for use, and costs you no more than ordinary loose-bought handkerchiefs.

LOOK FOR THIS CABINET AT YOUR DEALERS

**SEALPACKERCHIEF** BRANDS ARE MADE FOR WOMEN AND MEN

**Ladies' Packages**
Pure Irish Linen

| *Cambric* | *Sheer* | *Containing* |
|---|---|---|
| No. 7 | No. 8 | 1 for 10 cts. |
| No. 1 | No. 2 | 3 for 25 cts. |
| No. 3 | No. 4 | 2 for 25 cts. |
| No. 5 | No. 6 | 3 for 50 cts. |
| No. 9 | No. 10 | 1 for 25 cts. |

Insist Upon
**SEALPACKERCHIEF.**
Look for the *name*. Refuse substitutes. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send your selection, *prepaid*, on receipt of price. Address,

**Men's Packages**

| | | *Containing* |
|---|---|---|
| Banner | | 1 for 10 cts. |
| Pioneer | | 3 for 25 cts. |
| True Blue | | 2 for 25 cts. |
| Challenge. | Pure Irish Linen | 3 for 50 cts. |
| Gilt Edge. | Pure Irish Linen | 1 for 25 cts. |

# SEALPACKERCHIEF

TRADE MARK REG U.S. PAT OFF

136th Street and Willow Avenue, New York City

**Mme. O'Neill, 10 West 22nd St., New York City**

Wishes to announce their complete readiness for the FALL SEASON. Everything in Smart and Fashionable Millinery. Imported Models from the leading Modistes of Europe, and our own select creations; also Mourning Hats, Tailored Hats, Ready-to-Wear Hats.

The success of sixteen continuous years is exhibited in quality, refined style, and very moderate prices.

---

*Dodge's* Dry Cleaning Steam Laundering and Dyeing

Telephone Morningside 630

*Quality Kind*

**1234 Amsterdam Ave.**

19th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

---

**Bertha=Clare Tea Room**

3 WEST 38TH STREET

LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEA

ELEVEN TO SIX

Dainty Service and Home Cooking

LUNCHEONS AND TEAS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES

TELEPHONE, GREELEY 2674

---

**LEWIS & CONGER**

**Housefurnishing Warerooms**

**45th Street and 6th Avenue**

PATRONIZE OUR PATRONS, MENTION "THE WOMAN VOTER."

---

**J. J. O'Brien & Son**

**PRINTERS & STATIONERS**

*Designers of Booklets in Black and Colors*

*Office Supplies Desk Fitments*

122 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET

TELEPHONE NUMBER 2532 GRAMERCY

---

**Carpets Cleaned CLEAN**

21 years' experience has taught *us* how

CARPETS and RUGS SCOURED and RENOVATED

**ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALTY**

BROOKLYN CARPET CLEANING WORKS

THIRD AVE. AND SACKETT ST., BROOKLYN

TELEPHONE, "3362 SOUTH"

---

Telephone, 9645 Madison Square

**S. LINDAU & CO.**

GOWNS—FURS—COATS

MODERATELY PRICED

**FURS REMODELED**

531 SIXTH AVENUE

Near 32nd Street 50 Feet Below Gimbel's

---

**EXORA FACE POWDER**

is the *only* face powder that stays on—one application lasts all day. Guaranteed pure by Prof. Doremus (late of Bellevue Medical College, New York). Sold everywhere or sent on receipt of price—50c. Specify White, Flesh or Brunette.

**Send name and address** of your dealer and we will send you Free Samples of Exora Face Powder, Exora Rouge and Exora Cream. Enclose two two-cent stamps for postage and packing. Write to us *now*.

**CHAS. MEYER,** 103-105 West 13th St., **NEW YORK**

PATRONIZE OUR PATRONS, MENTION "THE WOMAN VOTER."

# James McCreery & Co.

DURING OCTOBER.

SPECIAL SALE

ORIENTAL RUGS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Unusual range of
Sizes and Colors.

*23rd Street* *34th Street*

*New York*

## Everything Put in Gear at Gear's

SOME OF OUR SPECIALTIES:

**Electric Wiring, Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Roofs and Leaders Repaired and Painted.**

**Furnace and Range Work, Locksmithing and Bellhanging, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, and in fact, Repairing of almost *any old thing*.**

We repair your house from cellar to chimney top at low prices for good, clean, satisfactory work.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

**JAMES GEAR**

General Contractor, Hardware and Housefurnishing

TEL. 2239 PLAZA 3RD AVE , COR. 68TH STREET

# M. A. O'CONNOR

# PRINTING

## For Particular People

High Grade Work
Reasonable
Prices, Prompt
Deliveries

Everything that
can be done
with type, ink
and paper.

Publications, Catalogs, Club and Commercial Work

## 22 North William Street

Manhattan Borough, New York City

PHONE, BEEKMAN 3496

*Mary Elizabeth's*

## Candy Shop and Tea Room

**291 FIFTH AVENUE**

Is one of the most interesting
little places in New York

ALL HOME COOKING

ESTABLISHED 1853 TELEPHONE, 5635 CORTLANDT

# M. MAGEE & SON

## Awnings, Banners, Flags, Tents

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND SOCIETY BANNERS

Tents to Let—all sizes. Yacht Sails, Window Shades, etc, etc. Canvas Articles of every description :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

SIGNS, DECORATORS

# 147 Fulton Street, N. Y.

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness."

## Dress Wisdom

THERE'S art in woman's attire—the gown proclaims the woman. The woman may select the gown, but the gown has its sure effect on the thought, action and character of the wearer. And our characters influence all whom we meet.

¶ Dress is the chief factor in environment. And environment shapes, molds, colors and tints our lives. Wise dressing means poise, good taste, health, happiness and sweet content.

The well-dressed woman blesses and benefits herself—and the world—for she adds to its joys. And we cannot imagine a woman well dressed without Naiad Dress Shields. They add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweetness.

Naiad Dress Shields are hygienic and scientific. They are a necessity to the woman of delicacy, refinement and good judgment. They are healthful to the skin. As they are made without rubber, they do not have its unpleasant odor.

They are quickly and efficiently sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds. To be obtained at stores, or a sample pair sent you on receipt of twenty-five cents. Every pair guaranteed.

A handsome colored reproduction of this beautiful Coles Phillips drawing on heavy paper, 10 x 12 inches, sent for 10 cents. No advertising.

Reg. U. S. Pat.

The C. E. Conover Co., Mfrs., 101 Franklin St., New York

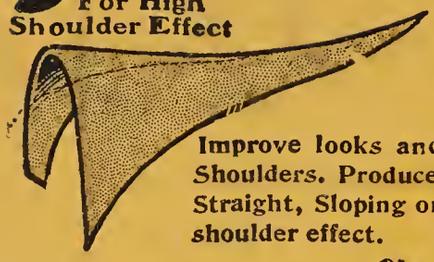
# Specialties Make Home Dressmaking Easy

SAVE TIME AND MONEY

## Grean Shoulder Forms

PATENTED

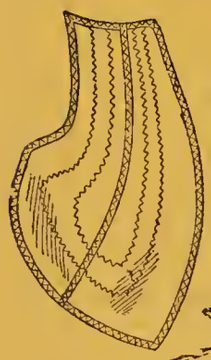
For High Shoulder Effect



Improve looks and fit of Shoulders. Produce either Straight, Sloping or High shoulder effect.

For Straight Shoulder Effect

For Heavy Coats, Padded..... No. 60
For Lighter Coats, Not Padded... No. 68
For Soft Silk or Velvet..... No. 84
Price 15c. a pair



### Grean Hair Cloth Bust Form

For stiffening of all kinds of coats requiring it.

Made of best haircloth and wadding. Tailor Pad—Stitched and beautifully shaped. No. 618.

Price, 50 cents.

### Grean Improved Arm Pad

Patented

A Useful Pad, surrounding the Arm-Scye, and filling in the generally hollow parts near the arm hole. It has very long overlapping points slightly padded for the shoulder. Made of graduating pieces of felt. Style No. 16. Price, 15 cents.

### Grean Waist Linings

Almost - finished - Lining made on the New-principle. Ready for draping, boned, with hooks and eyes, basted seams above boned portion. Fits beautifully; cut on up-to-date patterns. Open Front or Back. Sizes, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 around the waist. Order by the exact size of your waist, not of the bust. Made in white, gray and black best percaline.

Price, $1.00.

In Silk Corsica, Price $3.50 to $4.

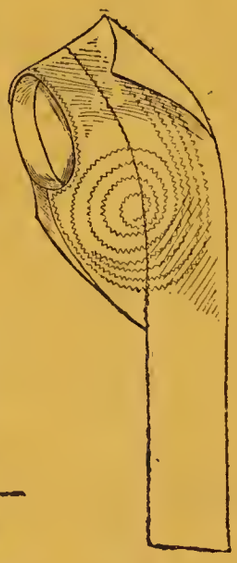
### Grean Tailor-Made Coat-Fronts

Pat. Pending

Made of thoroughly shrunk, pure linen Tailor Canvas. White or tan. Reinforced with fine Hair Cloth and Felt. Soft, pliable and firm.

Made in three sizes:

Small.....for 32 to 34
Medium.....for 36 to 38
Large.....for 40 to 44
No. 632 with Felt Arm Pad, $1.00
No. 631 without Arm Pad, 85c.



### Grean Silk Covered Collar Supports

Guaranteed Rustproof. Invisible. Pliable. Heavily covered with Pure Silk Floss. No ends to scratch. Most Comfortable. Will support high collars where others fail. Sold in Transparent, Sealed Envelopes to insure cleanliness. Made in Black or White.

2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3½, 4 inches high.
10 cents a package containing three.
15 cents a package containing five.

SUPPORTERS
Pat. Pending

All Grean Specialties are designed by practical Tailor and Dressmaker, and are guaranteed to be as represented.

Beware of imitations.

Order by name Grean

All Grean Specialties are for sale at Notion or Lining Departments in best stores throughout United States and Canada. Ask for them at your dealers, or write direct to

## Grean Shoulder Form and Pad Co., 327 E. 34th St., N.Y.